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FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

26 JULY 1985

Arab Summit Postponement

In Khartoum, the Sudanese foreign minister explained that the emergency Arab summit was postponed because Syria and Lebanon rejected the principle of holding the conference, while Algeria opposed the venue and called for it to be held in another country, according to SUNA. Meanwhile, Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih also agreed on the idea of convening an ordinary Arab summit instead of an emergency session, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio noted.

As for the Palestinians, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio contended that the decision to postpone the emergency Arab summit "exposes the extent of U.S. interference in formulating any Arab decision on any Arab issue."

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA announced that Iraqi troops killed 405 Iranians in their "crushing offensive" which captured heights on Iraq's northeast border. Iranian efforts to regain lost positions were completely defeated, according to an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Further south, the Iraqi 4th Army killed over 50 Iranians in a "lightning raid" on enemy positions, the communique added. For Iran's part, Tehran radio said Iranian forces captured 54 Iraqis during their latest offensive in the marshes.

Soviet-Arab Relations

Numerous Arab countries have asked the Soviet Union to clarify its recent contacts with Israel, according to Arab diplomatic sources cited by Kuwait's *AL-QABAS*. In response, Soviet officials have confirmed to these Arab countries that the new Soviet leadership wants to develop a dialogue with Israel but that it will not sacrifice its relations and alliances with the Arabs in return for a rapprochement with Israel, and will keep its Arab friends informed of any developments in Soviet-Israeli relations, the sources disclosed. A Jeddah radio commentary said the recent "hubbub" concerning Soviet-Israeli relations is "unreal" because the Soviet Union has never been prepared to defend the Arabs or supply them with its most modern weapons, and it only severed relations with Israel to advance its interests in the area.

Jordan

Amman radio accused Syria of being behind the recent assassination of a Jordanian diplomat in Ankara, contending that a "criminal mentality" has taken hold of Syrian politicians, who "insist on acting like bandits in Arab political relations."

Libya

JANA reported that the Foreign Liaison Bureau again protested U.S. policy toward Libya at a meeting with the Belgian charge d'affaires, who looks after U.S. interests in the Jamahiriyah. The protest concerned the U.S. economic blockade and decision to ban the sale of U.S. products to Libya.

Sudan

Finance and Planning Minister 'Awad 'Abd al-Majid attended a 25 July cabinet meeting and responded to the prime minister's appeal to withdraw his resignation, SUNA reported. On foreign policy, a Khartoum paper cited by Omdurman radio disclosed that a joint Sudanese-Ethiopian ministerial committee will begin work "immediately," noting that this follows a recent agreement between the Sudanese and Ethiopian leaders to activate the committee in order to normalize bilateral relations.

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'Arafat: No U.S. Reply on Jordanian-Palestinian Talks

LD260748 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0709 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait 26 Jul (KUNA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, in statements published today here, said that the United States up until now has not replied to the subject of dialogue with the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

He informed the Kuwaiti paper *Al-WATAN* that "The United States has set the condition that the Palestinian delegation to the dialogue to be from outside the liberation organisation."

He pointed out that Washington has accepted the idea of convening an international conference to settle the Middle East crisis, "However, it has not finalized the matter of the attendance of the liberation organisation in the international conference on equal footing with the other parties."

'Arafat described the camp wars as being a "plot launched by some of the sides and figures from the Amal leadership."

'Arafat on Arab Summit, Israel, Syria, Terrorism

NC260835 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2125 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 25 Jul (MENA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has described Egyptian-Palestinian relations as strong, distinctive, and firm. He stressed that Egypt's absence from the Arab arena has created a vacuum in the region. He demanded that Egypt return to the Arab fold in order to fill this vacuum strategically, politically, and historically. Otherwise, he said, the region will be exposed to danger.

'Arafat said that Palestinian-Algerian relations are good and that there are no problems with this country.

He affirmed that Jordanian-Palestinian relations are strong and firm. He pointed out that the question of federation or confederation with Jordan had been settled in the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

'Arafat denied that there is any intent to transfer Palestinian command from Tunis to Amman. He said this was not true and that nothing of the kind was planned.

These statements came in the second part of 'Arafat's interview with the chief editor of *AL-AHRAM* to be published Friday. The first part of the interview was published Thursday.

'Arafat said that the emergency Arab summit conference called for by King Hassan II of Morocco will be held. Concerning Saudi Arabia's stand, he said that the country has officially approved the conference's convocation.

In regard to his repeated calls for an Arab summit and the reason such a summit has not yet been convened, 'Arafat said that the main party responsible for obstructing the convocation of an Arab summit is Syria.

Regarding Syrian-Palestinian relations, 'Arafat said that there are communications with the Syrians but these are through intermediaries. He said that he will not allow relations with Syria to reach the point of no return. He emphasized that he adheres to the PNC resolutions and reaffirmed his call for the purification of the Arab atmosphere.

He stated that he is ready to return to Syria on the condition that we return as the legitimate leadership representing all Palestinian people and their right to independent decisionmaking.

As for the recent wave of terrorism in the area, 'Arafat affirmed his rejection of terrorism and his readiness to attend an international conference on combatting it. He said: We are against any operations targeted against civilians, even if they are our enemies.

In his interview, 'Arafat stressed that the Palestinian house has never been in order as much as it is now and that Palestinian unity has never been as strong as it is now.

In this connection, he noted that when the moment of truth came, everyone went to his "master." When the time of Palestinian reckoning arose, and the fig leaves fell, the forces that were non-Palestinian in their affiliation and loyalty and that acted in their own interests went to the side to which they belonged, to the side that gave them orders, or to the side whose plans they were implementing. Meanwhile, the genuine Palestinian forces — the national forces loyal in their affiliation and action — remained at their normal position in the Palestinian body.

'Arafat commented on contacts between the PLO and some forces within Israel. He said that these exchanges are taking place in accordance with PNC resolutions. Contacts have actually been made with the Progressive List, Rakah, (Matsepen), the Peace Now Movement, and other forces.

He explained that for the first time a trend calling for recognition of the Palestinian people's rights has begun to develop within the Israeli Knesset. This trend comprises 20 to 22 Knesset members.

'Arafat explained that there are Palestinian communications with Iraq, Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, and the Gulf states. This communication has not ended. The goal is to create an Arab stand to face the coming stage.

He said that the Palestinian issue will not be the only subject of discussion at the emergency Arab summit conference. There will be other topics as well, such as the purification of the Arab atmosphere and Egypt's return to the Arab fold. All these are basic issues that must be raised for debate.

On the Soviet stand toward the Palestinian issue, 'Arafat said that the Soviet Union objects to anything other than an international conference in which it is a participant. He noted that the Soviet Union has not taken a position for or against the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

Answering a question on the selection of the Palestinian personalities who will participate in the dialogue with the United States, 'Arafat said: If there are Palestinian names, they must be selected through me and with my approval. However, we have not yet agreed on these names.

Voice of PLO Commentary on Arab Summit, U.S. Stand
JN251901 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1641 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The announcement issued in the Moroccan capital, Rabat, today, on the decision to postpone the emergency Arab summit until further notice is no surprise to anyone, particularly to the Palestinians who are exactly the ones who realize the size of the plot they are confronting at this stage and who know well the tools of this plot and the various means used to carry it out.

Perhaps it is regrettable to admit that the decision to postpone the summit is the rule that has canceled the emergency exception according to which the call for the emergency Arab summit was made. In whose interest is it to postpone the summit at this critical stage, which our Arab nation and its fateful issues, especially the Palestine question, are going through? In whose interest is it that the Arabs not meet to discuss their differences and the deterioration of their situation? In whose interest is it that the Arabs not meet during such a stage, which requires a unified Arab stand on the serious challenges to the entire Arab nation? Why do the Arabs declare their differences on the Palestine question in such a shameful manner? Who benefits from this postponement?

Are they not the plans to liquidate the Palestine question — plans that are disgracefully being implemented by the Syrian regime? Are not these plans aimed at partitioning Lebanon into Syrian-Israeli spheres of influence to include factional cantons? Cannot the Arabs meet to discuss developments in what they call their central issue? We ask and know the answer and say that the decision to postpone the emergency Arab summit once again exposes the extent of U.S., interference in formulating any Arab decision on any Arab issue, even a mere summit meeting. Yes, the only side that benefits from the decision to postpone the summit is not the Arabs and the Palestine question, but the United States, which seeks to impose its arbitrary conditions on the PLO regarding dialogue with it. The United States does not want to receive a Palestinian delegation that is armed with the support of the Arab majority so that it can hold talks on an equal footing and without any preconditions.

It is only Washington that does not want the Arabs to meet to discuss the Palestine question and the means to protect it. Moreover, it does not want this meeting to take place because it has plans to be implemented against the Palestine question, the Lebanese crisis, and the Arab nation's just cause. Why do the Arabs meet, especially since Washington has peace plans and concepts that only favor the Zionist enemy? Why do the Arabs meet when Washington discusses all their issues and affairs on their behalf. The painful fact lies within this framework. The side that makes the Arab decision on any urgent, important, and decisive issue is the U.S. Administration, and not Arab circles.

Let no one imagine that the Syrian regime's pressure is the factor that has led to the postponement of the summit, even if the Damascus regime seeks to implement the U.S. decision to prevent the summit. This regime, which began to lose its cards in Lebanon following the Palestinian camp war, in whose results this regime was disappointed, is too weak to impose its will on the Arab regimes that agreed to hold the summit. This decision is bigger than the Syrian regime because tools cannot make decisions but rather implement these decisions. These tools are only qualified to implement decisions.

Finally, does the postponement of the emergency Arab summit at this particular time not expose the collusion of several Arab regimes with the plan to liquidate the Palestine question and the Palestinian presence in Lebanon — a plan which becomes fiercer every day? This is not a question. It is a mere correction. Where is the Israeli enemy on this issue? This enemy can now tackle its stifling crises calmly because the Arabs do not want to meet to discuss the Palestine question and the annihilation of the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. They do not want to meet so as to allow that dirty war to continue. How hideous is the history written for the Arab nation by the renegade, weak, and defeatist regimes.

KUWAIT

Soviet-Israeli Diplomatic Contacts Analyzed

GF251600 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 24 Jul 85 pp 1, 17

[Excerpts] Well-informed diplomatic Arab sources have told *AL-QABAS* that numerous Arab countries which have special or distinguished relations with the Soviet Union have officially asked it for clarifications on the recent contacts it held with Israel. These sources stated that the Soviet leadership immediately sent instructions to its ambassadors asking them to hold contacts with senior officials in these countries, including Syria, in order to apprise them on what is exactly taking place between Moscow and Tel Aviv.

The sources told *AL-QABAS* that the Soviet officials confirmed to these Arab countries the following major points:

1. There is a desire by the new Soviet leadership to develop a dialogue with Israel. This is not designed to make a separate and secret deal but to participate in attaining just and durable peace in the region in addition to ensuring the legitinate Arab rights.

2. The Soviet Union will in no way sacrifice its relations and alliances with the Arabs or its principles in return for a rapproachement with Israel. The Soviet Union informed the Jewish state during the contacts that took place recently that there is no chance for reaching any agreement if Israel's policy continues to be based on expansion and occupation and if Israel continues to reject recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

3. The Soviet Union will keep its Arab friends informed in advance of any developments in relations with Israel. The Soviet officials believe that such a development is not likely to take place and that the conditions for resumption of relations between Moscow and Tel Aviv are not ripe yet.

4. The Soviet Union informed Israel that it refuses to associate the issue of the Jewish Soviet emigrants with the issue of resumption of relations between the two countries. Soviet officials believe that the issue of Jewish emigration is purely an internal Soviet issue that is not subject to bargaining. Moreover, it can be tackled in accordance with Soviet security considerations, with the state's interests, or on purely humanitarian considerations. As for the resumption of diplomatic relations, this is associated, in the first place, with the position of the Israeli Government toward peace in the Middle East. There are two matters which the Soviet leadership wants to demonstrate:

1. Moscow wants to demonstrate to some of its Arab allies that it also has cards to play with in the Middle East and that the United States is not the only country that possesses the cards. This view could be directed in the first place to Syria which strongly depends on Soviet weapons but desires to hold a dialogue with the United States in order to reach a peaceful solution in the dispute with Israel. That is why it was a not coincidence that the Soviet ambassador concentrated in his meeting with the Israeli ambassador on the Golan Heights issue.

2. Moscow knows well the importance of the Zionist influence in the United States particularly in the Congress. Moscow is currently preparing the atmosphere and is paving the way for the upcoming summit meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan in Geneva, a summit that must lead to the development of bilateral relations according to Soviet views. Gorbachev is keen on this issue because he wants to benefit from U.S. and Western technology in solving his country's economic problems. From this premise, Moscow beleives that starting dialogue with Israel, even if it will not necessarily lead to establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries, is useful because it will help alleviate the intensity of the Israeli opposition to any U.S.-Soviet rapproachement.

Therefore dialogue is one thing and adoption of a decision toward establishing relations with Israel is another matter. The step in the direction of restoring relations requires in return important Israeli concessions on peace in the Middle East. Mikhail Gorbachev does not want to lose the Arab cards he possesses in return for obtaining a small part of the Israeli card. He is dedicating efforts to obtain the greatest number of cards before his upcoming meeting with President Reagan in Geneva.

SAUDI ARABIA

Pakistani Prime Minister Arrives in Jeddah

GF251542 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo arrived in Jeddah this afternoon on a visit to the Kingdom during which he will perform minor pilgrimage rites and visit the Prophet's mosque.

Upon his arrival at King 'Abd al-'Aziz International Airport in Jeddah, he was received by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin, deputy prince of Mecca region; Muhammad Nasir, acting director of the royal protocol department in Jeddah; the Pakistani ambassador to the Kingdom; and a number of officials.

Gambian President Completes Visit, Departs

GF250830 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Gambian President Dawda Jawara left Jeddah today following a 4-day visit to Saudi Arabia, during which he performed the minor pilgrimage.

He was seen off at the airport by Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin, deputy amir of Mecca; Major General Salih al-Sudays, commander of the western region; Muhammad Nadir, acting chief of royal protocol in Jeddah; Gambian Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Dr Omar Jah; and members of the Gambian Embassy.

'UKAZ Urges U.S. Acceptance of Palestinian Delegation

PM260706 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 21 Jul 85 p 3

[Editorial: "U.S. Credibility on the Touchstone of Peace"]

[Text] Once again the Middle East peace process puts U.S. credibility to a new test following the U.S. Administration's receipt of the list of the Palestinian delegation to the Jordanian-Palestinian-U.S. dialogue to be held in the Jordanian capital, Amman.

As usual, the Zionist entity rejected the Palestinian list, with obvious intransigence aimed at undermining the opportunity for establishing comprehensive, just, and lasting peace in the area and immediately made attempts to blackmail the United States with the aim of influencing the decisions of the U.S. policy-makers.

Washington's initial reaction to the Israeli stand was encouraging, when statements by officials affirmed that the Israeli rejection of the list of the Palestinian delegation was not binding on Washington. The U.S. Administration announced that it would not give Israel any powers to reject its peace moves.

Although the U.S. Administration has so far given no official response regarding the Palestinian list, there are signs that it rejects the names of some of the personalities included in the list. In no way does this mean that the peace efforts have stopped or faltered, provided that there is a sincere will to work for the establishment of peace in the region and the bolstering of security and stability.

The Jordanian-Palestinian-U.S. dialogue is not an end in itself; rather it is a stage whose aim is to find common ground and common understanding of the factors and principles that could achieve comprehensive peace in the area; it is preparatory to advancing toward negotiations within the framework of an international conference in which all the parties concerned and the Security Council member-states will participate. Moreover the dialogue could pave the way to a Palestinian-U.S. dialogue.

It is important at this stage that efforts continue in order to exploit the present opportunity to establish peace and to maintain the peace process impetus with a view to ensuring the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination.

Therefore, any U.S. preconditions for starting the dialogue could mean undermining the efforts and squandering the peace opportunity. It would also undermine U.S. credibility in the area in the first place.

It is hoped that the dialogue will be a step toward U.S. recognition of the PLO, particularly since developments have proved the Palestinian people's desire for just peace and Palestinian actions have proved the falsehood of the Zionist propaganda trumpets in the United States.

It is of considerable importance that the dialogue be held, so that the United States can prove its desire to support the peace process in the area regardless of Zionist intransigence and can confirm its impartiality and ability to contribute effectively to the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East; peace cannot be achieved by disregarding the Palestinian factor because the Palestine question is the crux of the conflict in the area and the key to peace, in addition to being the number one problem for the Arabs.

We believe that the U.S. Administration is capable of making decisions that reflect its policies better at this stage, since no electoral considerations are involved. It should do so before the peace opportunity is lost and there is a return to preparations for elections; this will be followed by a new administration that will initiate a new study of the situation in the area and a reappraisal of its policy in the Middle East. In the past 37 years the area has gained nothing from this cycle of change except further exacerbation of conflicts and escalation of the Zionist onslaught on the Arab nation.

U.S. Stand on Palestinian Delegation Analyzed

GF251400 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 Jul 85

[From "News Analyses" by Salih Hasan al-Tuwati]

[Excerpts] A highranking official in the Soviet leadership has been quoted during the last 72 hours as saying that the Soviet Union is not prepared to support Arab extremists wishing to destroy Israel. Previous reports have said that the Soviet and Israeli ambassadors in Paris held a meeting and discovered several common points to improve relations between them. The Soviet ambassador in Paris has been quoted as saying that the Soviet Union's severing of relations with Israel after the 1967 war was a grave mistake.

The Soviet Union has never been prepared to enter a war to defend an Arab country, whatever its relations have been with it. The USSR has never been and never will be prepared to supply any Arab country with the most modern weapons in its arsenal or grant it billions of dollars in economic aid compared to the United States and Israel.

While many people have been bewildered by these reports, we can only recall that the Soviet Union does not defend a country or arm its army with the most modern weapons in its arsenals unless this country is communist and a member of the Warsaw Pact. With other countries, the USSR bases its relations only on national interests.

The brouhaha and hubbub concerning Soviet-Arab relations caused by the events of the last few days is unreal. We know very well that the Soviet Union will not allow the destruction of Israel even before one of its officials stated as much.

We also know that the Soviet Union has not changed its policy regarding the existence of Israel. However, it severed diplomatic relations with Israel in circumstances conducive to such a break in order to enhance its interests because of its keenness as a big power to maintain its influence in the Middle East. So, why all this hurly-burly that has taken the affair outside its perspective?

PDRY

Supreme People's Council Concludes Meeting

GF251810 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] The Supreme People's Council concluded the meetings of its 20th session today. The meetings were chaired by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium. The council reviewed a detailed report on the implementation of the supply policy in the Republic during the past year. It expressed appreciation for the level of services which were rendered, for supply stability in the Republic, and the development of the services of the public sector companies and the consumary cooperatives in villages and cities.

The council reemphasized the importance of the need to improve the conditions of the commodity distribution network in order to enable citizens to obtain these commodities in the easiest and shortest possible ways and according to types of consumption in all governorates. It also emphasized that continued food subsidies from the price balance fund has resulted in stability among the citizens and has avoided price fluctuations by selling commodities at unified prices all over the Republic.

The council praised the improvement in the activities of the supply companies, institutions, and their organs in implementing the supply policy in the country. It expressed appreciation for the increased marketing of national products in the two parts of the homeland.

The council highly evaluated the role the People's Higher Control Committee is making in detecting mistakes and violations in order to ensure the implementation of plans and programs of the civil organs. The council lauded the sincere efforts the People's Higher Control Committee and all branch and cadre committees are making in carrying out their assigned tasks according to the law and with a spirit of national responsibility. In this connection, it expressed satisfaction with the people's higher control organ and emphasized that it will extend all possible support to it to enable it to carry out its tasks more efficiently.

About unity efforts, the council studied the implementation of unity agreements which serve the aspirations of our people in reuniting their people. It also studied the preparations under way for the meetings of the joint ministerial committee and the Yemeni Supreme Council. The council underscored the great significance of the meetings and consultations between officials in the two parts of the homeland and the need to improve means of coordination in various fields and the eagerness to follow up the implementation of all unity decisions and agreements in order to establish sound bases for reunity.

Regarding the Arab and international situation and developments, the council praised the state's foreign policy. It expressed deep concern over the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war which constitutes a threat to the stability and security of the region's peoples. It also condemned the acts of sabotage against fraternal Kuwait which undermine its security and stability.

About the situation in fraternal Sudan, the council expressed our people's solidarity with the fraternal Sudanese people in obliterating the traces of the Numayri regime and in rebuilding their new life. It expressed our country's readiness in improving relations with fraternal Sudan — relations which serve the interest of the two fraternal peoples and our Arab causes.

The council condemned the bloody massacres which were carried out against the Palestinian camps. The council believes that giving concessions on the PLO's sole representation of the Arab Palestinian people and giving concessions for U.S. plans in the region are a disavowal of the national rights of the Arab Palestinian people. The council reiterates that the Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese alliance is an important necessity to confront imperialist and Zionist designs.

On the convening of the emergency Arab summit, the council affirmed the importance of avoiding exceptional meetings which increase division among Arab ranks. It affirmed that efforts must be exerted so as to guarantee the success of convening this summit in its regular session.

Regarding the international situation, the council highly evaluated the Soviet stands and peaceful initiatives, the latest of which was Comrade Gorbachev's initiative on unilaterally halting the deployment of the Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles until November 1985.

The council denounced the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism against a number of African, Asian, Central America, and Caribbean people. It expressed solidarity with the people of Angola, Afghanistan, and Nicaragua, and all the people who struggle for their freedom, progress, independence, and sovereignty.

The council warmly hailed the participants of the 12th international youth and students conference in Moscow which represents an international political demonstration to enhance peace, friendship, and solidarity against imperialism.

Concerning the meeting of the international women's conference in Nairobi and the assessment of its results by the United Nations for achieving equality, development, and peace, the council lauded the struggle of Yemeni woman and all the women of the world. It called on them to strengthen their struggle for the success of achieving their full rights in life, and exercising their political, economic, and social rights.

It affirmed that our country — which tries to allow women to live equally with men in rights and responsibilities — will continue to expand and elevate the status of women so as to play a greater role in society.

The council called on our people to double efforts to implement the programs and the plans of the current year in all fields in order to strengthen the status of our progressive and democratic system and improve the material and spiritual life of the people. The council adopted a number of draft laws and ratified decrees of the Presidium issued during its two sessions.

YAR

PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat Visits Sanaa

Arrives 25 Jul

GF250919 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0732 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Sanaa, 25 Jul (SPA) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Sanaa early today on a visit of several days to the YAR, during which he will hold talks with senior YAR officials. In a statement upon his arrival, 'Arafat said that his talks will deal with the current Arab situation and new developments on the Palestinian arena.

Received by President

GF251540 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received in his office today brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat [Abu 'Ammar], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces.

During the meeting, they reviewed the struggle relations between the Palestinian and Yemeni revolutions, the current situation in the Arab and international arena, and the situation in the Palestinian arena. They also discussed steps to convene an emergency Arab summit. Abu 'Ammar briefed his brother the president and secretary general on the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and the war of liquidation against them.

The meeting was attended by Brother Hani al-Hasan, member of Fatah Central Committee, and political adviser to brother Yasir 'Arafat; 'Abdallah Abu al-Hunud, representitive of the organization in Sanaa; and Lieutenant Colonel [name indistinct], commander of the forces in Sabra camp.

PDRY State Minister for Unity Visits Sanaa

Arrives 25 Jul

GF251904 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Muhammad 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, minister of state for unity affairs in the southern part of the homeland, today arrived in Sanaa on a visit that will last several days. He will present a message to 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, from his brother, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of the homeland.

In a statement to SABA' news agency at his arrival, brother 'Ushaysh said that this message concerns coordination and dialogue between the leaderships of the two parts and issues of mutual interest.

He added that he will discuss with Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs; and Ahmad al-Ru'ayni, minister of state for cabinet affairs, the procedure and preparations for the second session of the joint ministerial committee prior to the fourth session of the Supreme Yemeni Council scheduled to be held in Aden.

He was received by Ahmad al-Ru'ayni, minister of state for cabinet affairs and member of the Standing Committee; and Muhammad al-'Ammari, director of the Office for Unity Affairs.

Received by President

GF252000 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received in his office at the presidential palace tonight brother Muhammad 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, minister of state for unity affairs in the southern part of the homeland.

During the audience, the official conveyed a message from brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of the homeland, to the brother leader president. The message pertains to consultation and coordination between the leadership of the two parts of the homeland in all the issues that concern the two parts of the homeland.

The audience was attended by brother Yahya al-'Arashi, minister of state of unity affairs.

UN Committee on Palestinian Rights Visits Cairo

Meets 'Abd al-Majid

NC241339 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid met today with a delegation from the international committee on the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, which is currently visitng Cairo within a tour of the countries in the UN Security Council.

Afterward, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that they discussed all aspects of the Palestinian issue, as viewed by the United Nations. Egypt, he said, reiterated its support of UN initiatives on the Palestinians' rights. Egypt believes that practical, pragmatic, and positive measures should be taken to call an international conference that would seek to secure just and lasting peace in the Middle East, he added.

The committee chairman, who is also Senegal's envoy to the United Nations, said that Egypt has an important role to play in resolving the Middle East crisis. As a UN Security Council member, he said, Egypt should play an active role in achieving a comprehensive settlement and in solving the Palestinian problem.

Zuhdi al-Tarzi, a committee member and PLO envoy to the United Nations, said that the meeting sought to coordinate efforts to convene an international Middle East peace conference before the next UN session. He added that the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue with the United States is an effort to convince the United States to work for peace and for the settlement of the Palestinian issue.

Received by Ghali

NC251424 Cairo MENA in English 1400 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, July 25 (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, state minister for foreign affairs, reviewed today with the delegation of the UN committee on the rights of the Palestinian people developments of the Mideast situation, particularly the Palestinian cause and the efforts exerted to realize a just settlement in the region.

The idea of convening an international conference for peace in the Middle East and the efforts Egypt exerts in her capacity as a member of the UN Security Council were also discussed.

Egypt believes in the right of the Palestinians to obtain their legitimate rights as the only way for maintaining peace in the Middle East.

The committee on Palestine is led by Senegal's permanent delegate to the United Nations, Turkey's permanent UN delegate and Zuhdi al-Tarzi, the PLO delegate to the United Nations.

Confers With Prime Minister

NC251542 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1525 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 25 Jul (MENA) — Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali met in his office today with the UN committee on Palestine currently touring a number of Security Council member-states. 'Ali said that they discussed all the circumstances surrounding the Middle East situation primarily the Palestinian issue and the Palestinian people's inalienable rights. Positive and negative aspects of the Palestinian issue were also discussed.

Foreign Ministry Condemns RSA State of Emergency

NC251515 Cairo MENA in English 1455 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, July 25 (MENA) — Egypt strongly denounces the acts of supression and arbitrary arrests perpetrated by the racist regime in Pretoria against the African citizens, condemning as well the state of emergency imposed by Pretoria in 36 countries [as received], according to a Foreign Ministry responsible source.

Egypt expressed the conviction that the international community will not stand with folded hands vis-a-vis such arbitrary practices by the Pretoria regime, which denies the African citizen in South Africa the most fundamental human rights, incessantly infringing on his dignity and security, the source said today.

"While Egypt calls for an immediate and nonconditional end to the state of emergency, it appeals to the world society as a whole to intensify efforts to force Pretoria into stopping these practices, take effective measures and impose world wide sanctions against Pretoria to press for the elimination of the apartheid policy it adopts against the African people in the country."

Irrigation Protocol Signed With Iraq 25 July

NC251154 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1025 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 25 Jul (MENA) — A protocol on technical cooperation between the Egyptian and Iraqi Irrigation Ministries was signed this morning by Egyptian Irrigation Minister 'Isam Radi 'Abd al-Hamid and his Iraqi counterpart, 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud, who is currently visiting Cairo.

Minister 'Isam Radi said the new protocol covers several areas. Chief among these are arrangements to meet Iraq's needs for Egyptian technicians and laborers to work in the irrigation sector. Egyptian companies will also take part in some of Iraq's new projects in the fields of irrigation, drainage, and land reclamation. The protocol also provides for the exchange of opinions, expertise, and research between the two countries. Seminars will be held, and the purpose of all this cooperation is to develop the irrigation systems of Egypt and Iraq. Experts from both countries will go on field trips, and agreement was reached on a training program covering various aspects of irrigation.

'Isam Radi pointed out that a joint standing committee of officials from both ministries was formed. It will monitor the implementation of the protocol and conduct studies of several projects to develop irrigation and water resources in Egypt and Iraq. The committee will meet biannually in each country on an alternating basis. The first meeting will be held in September.

Parliamentarians To Visit USSR End of July
NC210700 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0600 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] An Egyptian parliamentary delegation, headed by Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah, chairman of the People's Assembly Foreign Relations Committee, will leave for the Soviet Union at the end of July on a week-long visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah said that ways to consolidate parliamentary relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union as well as ways to promote bilateral relations in various areas, particularly economic and trade relations, will be discussed during the visit.

Baghdad Radio Carries Reagan Thanks to President
JN251325 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 25 Jul 85

["Text" of cable from U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn; date not given]

[Text] His Excellency Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq: I as well as the American people thank you for your congratulatory cable on the occasion of our independence anniversary celebrations.

[Signed] Ronald Reagan, President of the United States.

Saddam Husayn News Conference With Egyptians
JN250630 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1704 GMT 24 Jul 85

["Text" of President Saddam Husayn's news conference with Egyptian newsmen on 21 July in Baghdad — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Husayn] Welcome. We are pleased to see Egypt in you. You are most welcome in your own home and among your brothers. I would like to hear from you, just as you will hear from us. I have learned that you have questions and that you have given them to the press secretary at the ministry. As a rule, feel free to pose your questions. I would like to hear them directly from you. Please.

[Unidentified reporter] We would like to know directly from President Saddam Husayn his opinion on certain issues that are of concern to the peoples of the Arab nation such as, first, the Palestinian differences; Second, Syria's tutelege over the Lebanese issue; third, the problem of convening the Arab summit; and fourth [words indistinct].

[Husayn] I believe others have questions. We will speak after listening to five questions at a time. Please.

[Questions by two unidentified reporters indistinct]

[Unidentified reporter] We would like to know the U.S. position on the Iraq-Iran war and the Iranian aggression against Iraq. Is there anything new that we can consider a positive development in the U.S. Administration's position following the restoration of diplomatic relations between Iraq and the United States? This is the first question. The second question is on the Soviet position. Press reports have reiterated that the USSR has resumed the shipment of weapons, spare parts, and military equipment to Iraq after a period of suspension. Are these reports correct, and to what point are relations with the USSR? The third question: Are there now new initiatives to end the Iraq-Iran war peacefully, or have these initiatives stopped?

The fourth question has two parts. The first part deals with trade relations between Egypt and Iraq. We Egyptians, and the experts in particular, believe that economic and trade relations between Egypt and Iraq are below the desired level. The expectation was that the latest agreement should have expanded trade. Are there attempts to further increase trade and economic cooperation between Egypt and Iraq? The second part deals with complaints by certain Egyptian workers in Iraq regarding money transfers from Iraq to Egypt and also their saving. Can we expect an immediate solution to this problem? They complain about the delay in transfers. Can we expect a decisive decision to solve this problem soon? Thank you.

[Unidentified reporter] Three days ago Iraqi papers published a report that Syrian planes had violated Iraqi airspace. Is this a Syrian plan to open a new front? Is this a Syrian-Iranian agreement to escalate the war on a new front?

[Question by unidentified reporter indistinct]

[Unidentified reporter] Is the aid given by the Syrian and Libyan regimes helping the internal Iranian situation to maintain the war? Is the Iranian leadership still ready to continue with this war? Thank you.

[Husayn] Would you please repeat the second part of the question?

[Unidentified reporter] Is the Libyan and Syrian aid helping...

[Husayn interrupts] No, that is the first part; I want the last part.

[Unidentified reporter] Is the Iranian leadership determined to continue with this war, or are there differences within this leadership concerning the impact of the war on the internal Iranian situation, the Iranian economy, Iranian public opinion, inside the military establishment, and inside popular establishments such as the revolution guards? Can we say that after 5 years of war there still exists the same spirit and enthusiasm that existed in the first year of the war, for instance, when they gave keys to their fighters and promised them paradise and so forth? Does this spirit still exist?

[Husayn] The joke in Iran these days is that the Iranian dead in the last offensive east of Tigris via Hawr al-Hawizah took their keys and went to heaven. When they arrived, the angels in charge told them: Go back; there is no more room for you. You have used up your quotas in both paradise and hell. [president laughs] Please.

[Unidentified reporter] Egyptian citizens are expecting your visit.

[Husayn] And I expect to visit them. The same spirit and sentiments existing with the brother president and the Egyptians, of whom we are part in feelings and nationalism, exist with us. God willing, the time will come. The time is not linked to any events or political circumstances that we are anticipating but to the war. As you know, when a country is at war, the president of that country is expected to follow up on the affairs of the war in all details.

Let us talk about the current Arab situation. There are many loopholes in this situation that led to the current divisions. Unfortunately, when some Arabs become technically powerful, they use this power against their own brothers. This shows an ignorant understanding of power. They do not use this power in a civilized, national, and fraternal manner, but in a primitive

manner. In other words, when an Arab acquires an abundance of guns, tanks, and planes, he does not use these weapons for consolidating peace and independence, but for weakening this peace and independence, including his own independence. The ignorant use of weapons in our age leads to a weakening of national independence. So what can one say about those Arab countries that use such power against their own brothers? Instead of liberating a usurped land or adding his strength to Arab power to enable him to wrest his surped land by political means, or armed power if necessary, he uses this strength against other Arab countries. We cannot consider this a healthy situation.

The question now is: Can we change this situation for the better? I do not want to engage in wishful thinking. I will consider only the objective factors. Is this situation, in which certain persons behave in such a way against fellow Arabs, expressive of the feelings of the Arab people or of the personal ideas of certain rulers? The answer is: This is a situation that expresses the personal ideas of certain rulers. Therefore, changing this situation is not outside human capability and factors. It can be changed in the foresseable future so long as the people reject it.

Let us now consider the other situation — the lack of Arab accord. Is Arab accord an impossibility? The answer is no. Just as there are factors of disagreement, there are also stronger factors of accord. The factors of disagreement are weak, because they do not express the evolution of history or the popular desire of the nation. Let us take Libya, for example. How many times has Libya disagreed with Egypt and how many times has it proposed unity with it? Many times. The desire for quick unity is negative, and disagreement through personal whims is also ngative. But this only shows that the state of disagreement is not impossible to change. One simple factor that makes us say that such a situation can be changed is our belief that the disappearance of any ruler is bound to result in a new situation. This, of course, is not the only factor.

When I received the General Command's report on the recent Syrian violation of Iraqi airspace, I would have liked to say: the next time a Syrian plane is sent shoot it down. We can shoot it down, and you know that. We can shoot it down even before it enters our airspace. But I do not consider this a state of strength, but of weakness. Does Iraq want to prove its strength to the Arabs by using it against its brothers? That is not nice, unless, of course, the brother Arab treads on you. Then you have no choice but to cut off his leg. But before that you must be more lenient. If there is no choice, then you must act in deference to God, the people, and your conscience as an Arab. Therefore, I felt it wise to say: Warn them and raise the issue bfore the Arab league. I assumed that the pilots might have acted independently countrary to Syrian policy. Why should we not make such an assumption, as one of our brothers here asked? still, this is not the first instance. Such violations have always been timed with some operation on the Iranian front. This is our experience with our Syrian brothers.

They are considered our brothers, according to the dictionary.

[Indistinct question by unidentified reporter]

[Husayn] What?

[Indistinct question by unidentified reporter]

[Husayn] No, the Arabic dictionary. Isn't Syria an Arab country? It is an Arab country. Of course, we always differentiate between the ruler and the people. But it is a fact that the ruler sometimes disposes of a large part of the people's resources. If Al-Asad were to order the Syrians to attack the Iraqis, nobody would attack. I am fully confident of that. But he could issue a military order that when Iranians clash with the Iraqis on the front, there would be several violations of Iraqi airspace; thus Iraq would be compelled to use part of its Air Force and air defense to watch Syrian behavior. The aim would be to diminish in one way or another the Iraqi Air Force's effect on the enemy.

Every Arab ruler, beginning with Saddam Husayn, must ask himself: Is it not better to be more flexible toward fellow Arabs than toward the French, for example? Let him try and be flexible toward fellow Arabs. Let Saddam Husayn behave toward Syria, Jordan, or Egypt in the same way as he behaves toward the Soviets, French, or Americans and see what good results he will obtain. This will be an additional factor of strength.

If there is cooperation between nations, why should there not be cooperation among the sons of one nation? Istead of purchasing a commodity from a foreign country, why shouldn't I purchase it from Egypt if it is of the same quality or even slightly less? Let us trade with Egypt, Syria, Jordan, and Yemen. Let us carry out joint projects. But these projects must not be whimsical. In other words, they must not be affected by political differences.

The other consideration is that there has to be accomodation. Differences in viewpoints always occur within the one leadership. But this does not mean that one side is absolutely right and the other is absolutely wrong. Right and wrong are not absolutes. A stand is a human situation. Therefore, an erroneous stand can contain certain positive aspects. If it does not, it will at least evoke a discussion leading to a positive situation. This is also a good thing. So if differences in viewpoints occur in the one leadership and they are not considered treason, subject to trial, or cause for estrangement, why shouldn't we also acknowledge that there can be differences in viewpoints between our Arab countries?

We must understand that we are not one country or one leadership but a certain number of countries and leaderships. We differ in levels of development, upbringing, ages, and social descent. All these factors suggest the possibility of differences in viewpoints. Furthermore, each country acts in accordance with its own political ideology. Our only common background is that we are one nation and one people in the general sense, but not in the constitutional, legal sense. In the constitutional, legal sense, we are several peoples, but in the pan-Arab [qawmi] sense and in accordance with our fundamental concepts, we are one people and one nation. So why should we not presume the existence of differences in viewpoints?

What is the solution? The solution is to consider differences in viewpoints a healthy situation, to try to strengthen points of agreement, and to maintain fraternal dialogue in order to remove points of disagreement. I am sorry for this long discourse, but this is the analysis that now defines Iraq's relations with our Arab brothers.

You know of our old relationship with the Soviets concerning armaments and war. This relationship, of course, involves arms contracts. The Soviets agree or disagree. This is something that concerns their will. But the armaments relationship is old and the Soviets are determined to maintain it. So far, we are satisfied with our relationship with the Soviets.

We are also satisfied with our relations with the Americans in accordance with our definition of this relationship. Being a new relationship, it is pursuring its normal course. Our dealings are geared to serving Iraq. Either side acts from its position and we act together when both sides agree on any action that it is beneficial to both countries. The Americans are not Iraqis, nor are we Americans. They are Americans and we are Iraqis.

Regarding the Americans' position, actually, until the second half of 1982, the Americans were with the Iranians. They wanted Iraq to be harmed militarily. To what extent, we cannot say. After the second half of 1982, however, according to our own observation, a change occurred in the Americans' attitude toward Iraq. It is a positive state, not a negative one. This is with regard to their view of matters in the region, especially with regard to the continuation of the war. They tell us clearly that they are against the continuation of the war. There are factors that show that they are indeed against the continuation of the war. There are also other factors that call for a closer (?examination), because the Iranians continue to receive Western and U.S. weapons and spare parts. Newspapers reported the arrest of several people in the United States recently for smuggling arms to the Iranians. The Americans are telling us that they are against the continuation of the war. So far, there is nothing to show that what they are saying is not true.

Libyan and Syrian aid to Iran has helped prolong the war thanks to two factors — a direct factor and a political factor. The direct factor is that the aid encourages the recipient to continue the war. The political factor is that the Iranian people are told: Not all the Arabs are against you and not all of them are against the continuation of the war. For instance, two Arab countries are with Iran and for the continuation of the war. This aid has strengthened Iran and helped prolong the war.

Regarding Jordanian-Palestinian relations, and without going into detail, as we said, we are for any good relations among Arabs. Our policy is to support any number of Arab brothers who agree among themselves to form a basis of mutual confidence for joint action. We encourage relations of mutual confidence between Jordan and the Palestinians. We encourage relations of fraternal alliance between Jordan and Palestine in the service of the Arab nation and the Palestine question.

As to how the Palestinians and Jordanians will shape this relationship, that is a matter that is connected with their will. We have no intention to change this will except insofar as giving fraternal advice if we see another course different from whatever action they agreed upon. In such a situation, we will inform them of our opinion within the fraternal framework, not the framework of estrangement, warring, and uproar that is so typical of certain Arab policies. In our estimation, the Palestinians are not selling out their cause. Nobody sells out his cause. Nor do we believe that the Jordanians are compromising the Palestinian cause.

Naturally, the internal situation in Iran is not the same as it was 5 years ago, or even 2 years or 1 year ago. The enthusiasm for the continuation of the war is diminishing within all the ranks. We are sure that even Khomeyni himself feels the same, but he is not so courageous a leader as to tell the truth even though he failed to recognize the truth right from the beginning. We say that even Khomeyni is convinced that the question of swallowing up Iraq and dispatching his armies or what he termed the 20-million- strong army — which he could not raise — has been a disgraceful dream. The laws of life in our age do not allow a country to swallow up neighboring countries. The laws of Islam do not allow a Muslim to encroach on other Muslims in the manner he is dreaming. Neither do human laws allow someone to enslave others or place them under the threat of his sword, as the proverb runs. The people who are calling for peace are increasing day by day and not month by month. The regime is losing and getting weaker. If it continues this policy, it will certainly be isolated from the people.

Regarding what he said about the marches, not all the marches staged were against peace. We do not ask the Iranians to go out and applaud Iraqi aircraft when these strike Tehran. We do not ask this from a nation, never. When we strike Tehran we do so because they strike Basra. When they strike Basra, we strike Tehran. When they strike other cities, we strike their cities.

The Iranian regime is hostile. It wants all of Iraq. The one who wants to spare Tehran from harm should spare Iraq from his harm. The one who wants peace in Tehran should call for an end to war. There is no other logic in this regard.

PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Baghdad

JN260514 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0500 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Baghdad at dawn today for a short visit.

Jordanian Minister Concludes 4-day Visit, Departs

JN250756 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0702 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Jul (INA) — Jordanian Transport Minister Farhi 'Ubayd and the accompanying delegation left Baghdad at dawn today at the end of a 4-day visit to Iraq. Farhi 'Ubayd and 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd al-Rahim, Iraqi transport and communications minister, signed the minutes of joint cooperation in the fields of air, sea, and land transport.

New Higher Education Minister Appointed

JN251220 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Presidential Decree No. 537 issued in Baghdad on 25 July 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In accordance with Paragraph D of Article 58 of the Constitution, we decree the following: Samir Muhammad 'Abd al-

Wahhab al-Shayali shall be appointed minister of higher education and scientific research.

Written in Baghdad on 25 July 1985.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq

Communique No 1,906 on Combat Activity in War

JN251722 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Communique No 1,906 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 25 July 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. This is another victorious day for the hearts that believe in God and in the values of freedom and progress, for the minds that are enlightened by the thought and wisdom of the leader, and for the arms that are supported by the power of the truth. On this day, the Iraqis are again affirming that their determination will defeat the plots of the plotters and that their hammers will always remain over the heads of the grudge-bearing aggressors. The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. In implementation of the directives of the leader of victory, leader President Staff Marshal Saddam Husayn, may God protect him, as an expression of our valiant armed forces' great ability and absolute control of the operational theaters, and in order to cut the tyrannical clique down to size and to expose its charlatanism and lies as well as its defeat under our valiant army's successive strikes, the northern region's forces under the command of Staff Major General Diya' al-Din Jamal scored a new victory that will be added to the series of our splendid victories.

The valiant 33d Division forces, whose battle was directed by Staff Brigadier General Iyad Khalil Zaki, using the heroic 428th Brigade under the command of Staff Lieutenant Colonel 'Abd al-Wahhab 'Abdallah Zaydan, the 1st Regiment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Haydar 'Ali Salih, and the 3d Regiment under the command of Staff Lieutenant Colonel Muhyi Yasin Jum'ah launched a resolute and crushing offensive at 0400 today against the remnants of tyranny and aggression at vantage point 1936 on our northeastern border. In splendid battle in which the men's high morale and efficient performance were mainfested, the enemy forces were destroyed and massive losses in personnel were inflicted on them. These losses will be announced later after they have been counted. Moreover, a large quantity of weaponry and equipment was destroyed, and other quantities of serviceable weaponry and equipment left behind by the enemy on the battlefield were also seized.

Throughout this morning, the enemy tried in vain to regain the positions from our forces. But all its attempts were completely cursbed and the enemy sustained further losses, disappointment, and defeat. Thus, our brave men managed to purge this vital vantage point of the enemies' filth. The situation was finally settled in favor of our forces in their new liberated areas.

God bless the men of the northern region's operational area — officers and soldiers. We thank God for his support. Proceed to new victories that impose the voice of truth and the call of peace on the advocates of falsehood and aggression.

2. Contributing to our great victory today, the forces of the 108th Brigade of the 4th Army Corps under the brigade's command and through the planning and supervision of the brave Abu 'Ubaydah forces launched a violent, lightning raid on enemy positions in front of our forces. With irresistible drive, the attacking force destroyed the enemy's forces. More than 50 enemy remnants were wiped out and others were wounded. Three infantry positions, four 81-mm mortars, three heavy machineguns, and six medium machineguns were destroyed. Six observation posts and two vehicles were also destroyed. God bless the heroic men of the 4th Army Corps.

3. Today, and as usual during this battle, our valiant Air Force men extended the strongest support to our armed forces in the 4th Army Corps sector as well as in the northern sector, pouring their bombs on the heads of the tyrant clique's forces and spreading death and destruction among them. After carrying out 104 combat missions, our men returned with their planes, safe and triumphant.

4. With outstanding courage and ability to destroy the enemy, the pilots of our helicopter gunships continued to pursue defeated enemy remnants, inflicting massive losses on enemy men and equipment. In 49 combat missions, our helicopter pilots destroyed 7 enemy hideouts and a number of troop concentrations. Our pilots returned safely to base, praise be to God.

5. A force of our brave units east of Tigris managed to reach one of the corkboard bridges [jusur falliniyah] that the enemy had installed for its aggressive purposes, and to pull down 160 meters of the bridge. The force also pulled down 50 meters of another bridge and returned safely to base after accomplishing its mission with high efficiency.

Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our units burned an enemy bridge which was seen sending up columns of smoke.

6. Three enemy infantry positions were destroyed, 14 enemy men were either killed or wounded, and 1 hardware stockpile was burned in the central sector.

7. One hardware stockpile was destroyed and one enemy soldier was killed east of Basra.

8. The criminal enemy forces shelled Al-Shihabi with long-range artillery.

9. New groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forces at the front. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 25 July 1985.

Iranian Losses at Point 1936

JN251914 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1850 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Jul (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has said that the Iranian forces' confirmed losses in the crushing offensive launched by Iraqi forces at vantage point 1936 in the northern operational sector have reached 405 killed.

In a statement here this evening, the spokesman said that the Iranian forces have sustained a number of wounded, and that large quantities of weapons and equipment were destroyed and some serviceable equipment was captured. The spokesman pointed out that such victories entrench right, repulse aggression, and bring prospects for peace closer.

Iraq said today that Iraqi forces launched a crushing offensive at 0400 today at vantage point 1936 on Iraq's northeastern border, purged it, and crushed the Iranian forces there. The situation was finally settled in favor of the Iraqi forces in the new liberated positions.

Husayn Sends Message to President of Turkey

JN251616 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 25 Jul 85

["Text" of message from King Husayn to Turkish President Kenan Evren]

[Text] His Excellency Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey: With appreciation and gratitude I received your excellency's cable in which you expressed deep regret on your behalf and that of the fraternal Turkish people over the deceased Ziyad al-Sati, who was martyred in a criminal terrorist act that basically contradicts Arab, Islamic, and humanitarian values.

The spread of international terrorism against innocent people in the world calls for all countries to work and cooperate to confront and uproot this phenomenon to save humanity from its destructive evils.

We agree with your excellency that it is time for all countries to fight the common threat posed by international terrorism.

Terrorist acts will not weaken Jordan's will, which adheres to the truth and confronts injustice. These acts also cannot deter Jordan from assuming its national and pan-Arab duties and from playing its positive role in the interest of its Arab and Islamic nation's causes, foremost among them the Palestine cause.

We reiterate our thanks and gratitude to your excellency and to the fraternal Turkish people for your heartfelt condolences and wish you success.

Pakistani Foreign Minister Arrives in Amman

JN251749 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan arrived in Amman this evening on a 2-day working visit to Jordan. Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, a number of the Foreign Ministry's senior officials, Pakistani Ambassador in Amman Ihsan Rashid, and the embassy staff received the Pakistani minister.

Transportation Minister Returns From Iraq

JN251741 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
1500 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Amman, 25 Jul (PETRA) — Transportation Minister Farhi 'Ubayd returned to Amman this morning following an official visit of several days to Iraq during which he held talks wth Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan, Transportation Minister 'Abd al-Jabbar al-Asadi, Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali, and a number of Oil Ministry officials. During the talks they evaluated the work done over the past 6 months regarding cooperation in transportation between the two countries and the work for this year and next.

The transportation minister also held talks with the Iraqi officials on the flights of Alia and the Civil Aviation Authority and the facilities that can be proved to transport 2 million tons of Iraqi cement to Egypt via the port of Aqaba.

In a statement to PETRA, the minister praised the results of his talks with the Iraqi officials, affirming that they were successful and fruitful as the transportation activity between the two fraternal countries will increase and fraternal ties will be strengthened.

Royal Decrees Issued on Official Appointments

JN251638 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
1445 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Amman, 25 Jul (PETRA) — A royal decree has been issued approving the appointment of Hani Tabbarah as Jordan's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Turkey. A royal decree has been issued approving the appointment of Musa al-Kilani as director general of the Press and Publications Department. A royal decree has also been issued approving the appointment of Dr Fawwaz Abu al-Ghanam as adviser in the office of the prime minister.

Commentary Asserts Syrian Involvement in Terrorism

JN251447 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Station commentary: "Political Extortion Through Crime Will Not Succeed"]

[Text] In cold blood, the treacherous hands perpetrated the crime of assassinating the Jordanian diplomat, Ziyad al-Sati. Before that, an elite group of our sons and diplomats as well as our embassies and offices abroad were the target of systematic terrorism aimed at the souls of our sons. It was also aimed at blackmailing our stand and at abusing our people in an attempt to undermine our stands and pressure our country in every way.

The politicized terrorism that is directed by some Arab politices is a pattern of political opposition that reveals the low level of morals of some politicians and some regimes that express the degeneration of their consciences through terror, crime, and acts of destruction and extortion against individuals and establishments as well as through terrorism against the peoples of the Arab nation in the entire Arab arena. This is all done in a stupid madness that does not hesitate to deepen the rift among the Arab peoples, to sow hatred among the sons of the nation, and to turn the Arab arena into a hotbed of instability that kills innocent people without any clear objective other than harming the reputation of this nation, assassinating an elite group of its sons, poisoning the Arab atmosphere, paralyzing Arab action, and spreading a climate of doubt, suspicion, and desire for revenge among the nation's ranks and sons.

We in Jordan have announced many times that there will be no compromise with terrorism, with the planners of assassinations or the hijacking of planes, nor with the perpetrators of explosions. We have also announced that there will be no let up in chasing terrorism and its tools. Every martyr that falls victim to terrorism motivates us to tighten the grip on the roots of terrorism and its tools wherever they are.

We know that the physical terrorism exercised by some Arab regimes, particularly by the Damascus regime, expresses a criminal mentality that has taken hold of the Syrian politicians who insist on acting like bandits in Arab political relations. They think that terrorism and extortion are adequate means to peddle their policies or oppose others' policies. The Damascus regime has set up special apparatuses for terrorism, assassination, and crime against those who oppose it in the Arab arena.

The reality of the Damascus rulers' involvement in terrorism is no longer a secret to anybody. This reality is obvious in the terrorism directed from Lebanon and in its bad effects on the Arab image. It is also obvious in what happened in Kuwait and the Gulf region and the systematic terrorism against our sons and establishments abroad. This fact is most obvious in the Damascus rulers' involvement in the attempt to kill the Iraqi people through the aggressive Iranian war.

All this reveals the reality of the Damascus rulers and their objectives. It also reveals the reality of those who hide behind slogans and pan-Arab facades and the reality of those making policy through terrorism and crime, who want to tighten their despotism over the nation and its will through crime, conspiracy, and terrorism aimed at our nation and its sons.

Jordan has frequently reiterated that crime only consumes its sons and that the phenomenon of terrorism and crime is in itself a call for the entire nation to reveal the danger of those tampering with its security, conspiring against its existence, and gambling with the lives of its sons. Terrorism will only increase our insistence on our pan-Arab stands and on combating and chasing terrorism with all available means to uncover those that plan it and use it as a tool in their policies. Thus, terrorism will not become a means to impose policies and dictate terms in our Arab homeland, and foolish acts and crimes would not become effective means in the hands of the suspects and the tyrants who want to fragment our nation, destroy the unity of affiliation to it, and paralyze its ability to work and to confront the plots being hatched against it.

Prosecutor Seeks Death Penalty in Attacks on Embassies

NC261125 Paris AFP in English 1107 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Beirut, July 26 (AFP) — A Lebanese military prosecutor has called for the death penalty against two Lebanese, a Palestinian and an Egyptian accused of involvement in suicide bomb attacks against the U.S. and Iraqi Embassies here in which 112 people died, legal sources said today.

The four men were identified by the sources as Husayn Salim Harb, 40 and Mahmud Musa al-Daraki, 42, both Lebanese, an Egyptian, Sami Mahmud al-Haji, 47, and a Palestinian, Muhammad Nayif al-Zadah, whose age was not known.

They were accused of abetting the April 18, 1983, attack on the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, in which a bomb-laden truck crashed into the building and exploded, killing 64 people and injuring 123.

The attack was claimed by the Islamic Jihad, a Moslem fundamentalist group that has been linked with Iran.

Husayn Salih Harb and Sami Mahmud al-Haji are also accused of involvement in another bomb attack, on December 15, 1981, against the Iraqi Embassy here that killed 48 people and injured 90.

Legal sources said that the charges had been filed by the prosecutor, known in the Lebanese system as an examining magistrate, with a military tribunal but a date had yet to be set for the trial.

Al-Jumayyil, Al-Asad Discuss 'Recent Developments'

NC251703 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad spoke over the phone today and agreed that a Lebanese presidential envoy would visit Damascus next week. The two presidents exchanged views on recent developments. They expressed satisfaction with the efforts of Syrian observers who are supervising the security measures in West Beirut.

Further on Discussions

NC251838 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil contacted Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad by telephone today. The two presidents discussed the general situation in Lebanon in light of recent developments and the situation in West Beirut following the improvement in the security situation effected by measures taken by the security committee that was created as a result of the Damascus agreement. President Al-Jumayyil noted the efforts of the Syrian observers on the committee, and thanked President Al-Asad for the support they are providing.

The two leaders then held a lengthy discussion of current security and political issues and of efforts to promote the process of national accord.

It has been learned that a Lebanese presidential envoy will visit Damascus next week with a message for President Al-Asad on current developments. It has also been learned that the presidential envoy will convey Lebanon's view on the way to deal with political and security developments in the coming stage.

Chamber of Deputies Speaker on Security, Palestinians

PM251328 LONDON AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 26 Jul 85 pp 19-21

[Interview with Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, by Shirbil Zughayb — date, place not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-HAWADITH*: Will the security arrangements in West Beirut put an end to the Shi'ite-Palestinian conflict in Beirut?

Al-Husayni: There is no Shi'ite-Palestinian conflict in Beirut or anywhere else. There is a general unanimous will stemming from the principle that if one rejects autonomous security for the Lebanese then it is only right, even more so, to reject autonomous security for the Palestinians and others in Lebanon. If, as a principle complementing the first one, an illegal armed presence is rejected for the Lebanese themselves then that principle must apply to an palestinian armed presence in Lebanon. Let me be even more frank and say that there can be no solution for the Lebanese problem as long as there is a Palestinian armed presence. How can we ask the various Lebanese factions to hand over their arms and at the same time consolidate the Palestinian armed presence on Lebanese territory?

One fact is crystal clear. Confrontation with Israel is only possible through a general Arab strategy. Lebanon is prepared to be part of such a strategy, and it would not abandon its duty to the Palestinian and Arab causes because the plot is not only against Palestine. Palestine is only one link in the plot. The proof is the fact that Israel has occupied the West Bank as well as Lebanese, Syrian, and Egyptian territory and it has violated the sovereignty of these countries. Lebanon will never abandon its commitments and duties within the context of an overall Arab strategy but it will not allow continuation of its crisis.

AL-HAWADITH: On the question of the Palestinians in Lebanon your views seem to agree with the views of the Lebanese Forces.

Al-Husayni: On this matter not a single Lebanese would accept violation of the two principles I have mentioned. The two principles are rejection of autonomous security for any Lebanese or non-Lebanese group and rejection of the armed presence of any Lebanese or non-Lebanese group on Lebanese territory.

AL-HAWADITH: Some deputies once intended to submit a bill to the Chamber of Deputies calling for the abrogation of the Cairo agreement. Is there such an intention now?

Al-Husayni: The Cairo agreement consists of two parts. One part regulates relations between the Lebanese authorities and the Palestinian civilians and the other part is military. The civilain part is still valid and we do not want to touch it, but the military part ended when UN Security Council Resolution 425 was issued with the unanimous support of the Arab countries. That resolution provided for the deployment of a UN emergency force to help the Lebanese authorites exercise their powers in the south. Therefore, there is no point in discussing the Cairo agreement in relation to the south. Furthermore, an agreement concluded between the Lebanese Government and the PLO after the Israeli invasion provides for the withdrawal of all armed Palestinians from all Lebanon. That terminates the military aspect of the Cairo agreement in all Lebanon.

As regards assertions that the Chamber of Deputies should abrogate the Cairo agreement, such a step would be illegal and unrealistic because the military aspect of the agreement is already at an end. Furthermore, the Chamber cannot abrogate a document that it had not ratified in the first place. The agreement was concluded between the Lebanese Government and the PLO but was not submitted to the Chamber of Deputies for discussion, approval, or rejection.

AL-HAWADITH: There has been much talk recently about reconstruciton of the Palestinian camps. Is there anything in the Damascus agreement on this matter?

Al-Husayni: It was not raised in our discussions but it was included in the agreement between the Lebanese parties and the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF]. However, any move by any side to rebuild the camps would be appreciated.

AL-HAWADITH: Should the security arrangements fail, God forbid, would that mean direct Syrian intervention to implement them? More than one side has already withdrawn commitment to these arrangements.

Al-Husayni: Nobody has abandoned the security plan. Security plans and political steps interact. However, there are numerous obstacles and there are those who stand to lose if the Lebanese crisis is resolved, but we have no other way and nothing is going to deter us. Security is born out of strong will and all sides seem to be determined to establish security.

AL-HAWADITH: What, in your view, will be the result of the Syrian observers' role in Beirut?

Al-Husayni: We and the Syrian brothers stand united against the plot because it is a plot not only against Lebanon but also against Syria and the Arab nation. So we should all confront it and we should all sacrifice. Syria's role in Lebanon is not a passing role. Everyone knows that Syria plays a part in Lebanon in good times and bad times and the same thing applies to Lebanon in relations to Syria.

AL-HAWADITH: The Islamic conference held in Damascus rose above the differences of the conferees and proposed a plan for a political settlement in Lebanon without consulting the Christian side on that plan. Was the aim simply to resolve internal differences or to corner the other side and accuse it of obstructing the Syrian initiative if that side rejected the plan?

Al-Husayni: The fact that we called it a plan clearly means that the aim is accord with the other side. We do not allow ourselves to impose our own will on all sides. This is not a revolution because a revolution would dictate its terms to everyone. There are no victors in Lebanon. We were all targets of the Israeli invasion. We all care about Lebanon and what happens to it. Therefore, Lebanon's fate will be determined through reconciliation of all wills.

AL-HAWADITH: When there was tension in east Beirut between the Phalangists and the Lebanese Forces you spoke of a security plan for greater Beirut under Syrian supervision or a plan for east Beirut similar to that in west Beirut, also under Syrian supervision. Now that the military forces in east Beirut have united is such a plan justified?

Al-Husayni: According to our plan there should be no armed militia or armed parties left in Lebanon. This country has paid a high price. The militia leaders are more aware of this than others. It is the national duty of every Lebanese to help in restoring the state's authority throughout Lebanon.

Phalangist Party Welcomes 'Genuine' National Dialogue

NC251546 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The Phalangist Party's Political Bureau held its weekly meeting in Al-Sayfi at noon today under the chairmanship of Dr Elie Karamah. Karamah began the meeting with a review of political and security developments, particularly recent emotional efforts to effect a change in the country's political system. He maintained that those who make such efforts seek to replace the current system of cooperation among the sects, which ensures the rights of each community and provides freedom and dignity for all, with a one-sect system that they imagine can dominate the country and that would lead to the loss of all rights and liberties.

The Political Bureau members also discussed recent action to produce a national dialogue. They noted that they welcome any call for a genuine positive national dialogue, in contrast to the kind of negotiations that have been held under the shadow of military clashes for the purpose of achieving certain gains.

French Seek Birri's Aid on Kidnapped Nationals

NC251644 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, received Italian Ambassador Antonio Mancini and then French Ambassador Christian Graeff today. The French ambassador raised the question of the French nationals who have been kidnapped, urging Minister Birri to use his good offices to secure their release.

Minister Birri explained that his discussion with the Italian and French envoys focused on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution No 425 once the total and genuine withdrawal of the Israeli forces and the Lahd militia is ensured.

Amal Captures 9 Lahd Militiamen in South
NC260549 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Excerpts] An Amal national resistance group has taken nine agent Lahd militiamen prisoner after attacking their position in al-Tayyibah, about 4 km from the international borders.

Amal movement sources have reported that one of its groups attacked an agent Lahd position in Al-Tayyibah area at 1800 yesterday. Following a clash involving the use of rockets and machineguns the national resistance fighters managed to control the position. They captured all nine men stationed there, including three who were wounded, and took them to an Amal center in the south.

11 Lahd Militiamen Reportedly 'Defected' in Marj'uyun
NC260610 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Eleven young Lahd militiamen have defected in Blida, Marj'uyun. They failed to report back to duty at their center in al-Tayyibah area and Hawlah following leave. A militia force arrived and closed the entrance to the town, allowing only UNIFIL troops to pass through.

The young militiamen were given 24 hours to report back to duty. However, it has been learned that they have no intention of returning.

Amal Movement Releases 32 Detained Palestinians
NC260701 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] The Amal movement released 32 Palestinians last night. They had been detained by Amal since the recent incidents in the camps. The coordination committee in charge of implementing the agreement ending the camps war decided to release these detainees 2 days ago.

They were freed yesterday and delivered to the coordination committee, which in turn delivered them to their relatives at the Progressive Socialist Party's headquarters in Wata' al-Musaytibah.

Ba'th, Mongolian Parties Sign Amity Agreement

JN251625 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus — An agreement on joint cooperation between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party for 1985-1986 was signed today. The agreement was signed by Comrade Muhammad Zaydan, Ba'th Party Central Committee member, and Comrade Gotobyn Chingel, Mongolian Party Central Committee member.

The two delegations' heads exchanged friendly speeches that expressed the strength of the friendship and cooperation between the two friendly parties and the mutual desire to promote these relations in the service of the two parties' joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reactionaries.

Delegation Leaves Damascus

JN260835 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0815 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party delegation led by Comrade Gotobyn Chingel, member of the party Central Committee, left Damascus this morning following a 4-day visit to Syria. During the visit the delegation held political and party talks with an Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation. An agreement on cooperation between the two friendly parties for 1985-86 was signed.

Information Minister Meets Brazilian Delegation

JN251943 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh has stated that Syria, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, will continue to confront all the imperialist plots in the Arab region aimed at reaching separate deals that would make the Zionist entity the main door for implementing U.S. imperialist policy. The minister was speaking to a delegation of deputies from the city of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil led by deputy [name indistinct] 'Asfurah and in the presence of Dr Lutfi al-Atrash, Syria's consul general in Rio de Janeiro.

The minister welcomed the delegation and spoke to them about the situation in the region and Syria's firm, principled stand on the new developments, both concerning Lebanon, its unity, independence, and Arab affiliation; and the Palestinian problem and the need to protect the Palestinian cause from the line of deviation and capitulation led by Yasir 'Arafat.

The minister explained to the delegation the conspiratorial links of the Zionist and U.S. imperialist plots against the Arab nation that began when President Hafiz al-Asad decided to wage the October war of liberation. The minsiter affirmed Syria's pan-Arab and principled stand in confronting and foiling the links and tools of the plot. The minister added that these plots are mainly directed agaisnst al-Asad's Syria because it represents the firm stand of struggle against the Zionist-imperialist occupation and plots, and because it symbolizes the hopes and aspirations of the nation's masses in the Arab homeland for building the unfied Arab socialist society.

The minister said: When President Hafiz al-Asad presented the slogan of Arab solidarity and when the Arab nation adopted this slogan, the racist Zionist entity felt that it was the beginning of the end of all the conspriatorial plans. Moreover, the Arab nation's enemies resorted to organizing the Camp David plot and signing its agreements, which were a stab to the Arab nation's struggle for freedom and against which Syria has been taking the firm stand that rejects this plot and all its remifications and serious results. This is because these results oppose genuine, just peace and threaten the present and future of the Arab nation.

The minister said that as a result of this firm Syrian stand against the Zionist and imperialist plots, the Zionist entity, with unlimited support from U.S. imperialism, resorted to escalating its plots against the Arab nation and its fateful issues. The invasion of Lebanon and the occupation of part of Lebanese territory was a new link in the series of the plot. The minister added: However, Lebanon, through its national forces, the steadfastness of its people, and the struggle of its people in the south, which receives every kind of support from Syria and its leader Hafiz al-Asad, was able to foil and defeat all the links of the plot and the humiliating terms. Lebanon is determined to continue its struggle until the Zionist forces are defeated in all Lebanese areas and until Lebanon regains its strength and resumes its role in the pan-Arab march of struggle.

The minister also spoke about the current attempts in the Arab region to implement the second phase of the Camp David plot: separate deals between the Jordanian regime and Yasir 'Arafat on the one hand and the Zionist entity on the other in an attempt to fragment the Arab nation's forces and paralyze its ability to remain steadfast and confront the enemies. The minister said that Arab Syria, as the leader of our march said, will continue its march and struggle depsite all the challenges and regardless of the sacrifices in order to protect the Arab nation's rights and defend its interests and pan-Arab causes.

In this respect, the minister explained the role of the Zionist media, which is supported by the imperialist media, in fighting Arab rights both in the region and the world. He stressed the need for activating the Arab media and strengthening it both locally and internationally in order to confront the Zionist enemy media and reveal the facts about the Arab-Zionist despute to the whole world.

The delegation expressed its satisfaction with this meeting and over learning about the new developments in the Arab region. The delegation stressed its readiness to carry out all sorts of information activity that serves the just Arab cause and conveys to the Brazilian people and the peoples of that region a clear picutre of Syria's stand under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad and its determination to confront all the Zionist and imperialist plots against the Arab people. It was agreed during the meeting that an information committee be formed in Brazil in agreement with the Syrian consul in Rio de Janeiro to explain the Arab-Zionist struggle developments to Arab expatriates, particularly Syrians in Brazil as well as in other parts of the world.

Peres, Shamir, Rabin Discuss Combatting Terrorism

Security To Be Stepped Up

TA240743 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0645 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The security branches will step up efforts to foil terrorist acts against Israeli citizens. This was decided this morning in a special session convened by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. The session was attended by Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, the police affairs minister, the chief of staff, the police commissioner, and heads of the security branches. It was decided to step up police patrols, set up more roadblocks, and call on the public to volunteer for the civil guards. It was also decided to mete out severe sentences to terrorists. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the issue will be further discussed in next week's Cabinet session.

Peres Favors Deportation

TA250911 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 25 Jul 85 p 1

[Report by Yehuda Litani and 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] The attorney general has been asked to look into ways of increasing the severity of punishment meted out to terrorists who attack civilians. Following the increase in the number of attacks against and murders of Jewish citizens Prime Minister Peres is inclined to support Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's suggestion to use deportation from Israel as a legitimate form of punishment.

Peres Notes Stricter Measures

TA251614 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] The prime minister has said that the government will adopt stricter measures than it has adopted to date against terrorism. Mr Peres was addressing the Labor Party Central Committee at Bet Berl.

Referring to economic issues, the prime minister said the dismissal of public workers was inevitable since there is no chance of healing the economy as long as 450,000 workers are employed in services, similar to the number of workers in the production sector.

Rabin Favors Deportation

TA260453 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says terrorist attacks inside Israel proper should be viewed in the right perspective. The defense minister says that preventive measures in the territories have spurred the terrorists to carry out attacks inside the Green Line. Rabin recalled that the death penalty already exists, but there will have to be a proper assessment before implementing it. The defense minister said he preferred other means, such as deportation or administrative arrests. The defense minister was speaking at a military academy in Haifa.

Shamir Calls for Death Penalty

TA252017 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has called for considering the death penalty for terrorists, particularly in ruthless cases like the recent murders. Yitzhaq Shamir believes that these cases stem, among other things, from a certain atmosphere inside and outside Israel such as the voices being heard in the Knesset in favor of negotiations with the PLO. He said that the Cabinet will soon discuss new measures to deter terrorism, including the death penalty and deportations.

Replying to a question by journalists, the foreign minister confirmed that there had indeed been contacts between Israeli and Soviet representatives. He expressed the hope that these contacts would soon bear fruit.

Peres, Shamir View Relations With PRC, USSR

Peres Plans To Promote Ties

TA260904 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 26 Jul 85 p 5

[Report by Ilan Kfir and Avi Kertin]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is planning a political breakthrough in relations with the Soviet Union and the PRC in the coming 12 months. *HADASHOT* has learned that in addition to the clandestine contacts with the Soviet Union, Peres has also been trying to break the political stalemate in relations with the PRC since March. A government source has told *HADASHOT* that there are signs of a thaw in ties with the two communist superpowers. Israeli personalities have recently visited China in connection with Israeli projects there, and Israeli passport holders have for the first time been allowed into the PRC.

Foreign sources have claimed that Chinese personalities have visited Israel, including a minister in the government of one of the larger cantons who visited Israel 3 months ago as the guest of the Foreign Ministry, and toured various industrial plants, including the kibbutz industry.

In conversation with foreign politicians, the prime minister spoke of his plans to promote ties with the two communist superpowers. During his last visit to Romania in March, Peres and his host, Nicolae Ceausescu, discussed Israel's relations with the PRC and the Soviet Union. Peres disclosed that he had transmitted a message to the leaders of the two countries, expressing readiness to establish diplomatic ties through Ceausescu. Foreign sources have recently reported that two businessmen — Sha'ul Eisenberg and Al Schwimmer — have been working behing the scenes to finance closer ties between Israel and the PRC.

Despite the numerous reports on deals that have allegedly been signed between Israelis and Chinese businesses, only a few have actually been signed. According to foreign reports, the main

company that is active in the Chinese arena is Sha'ul Eisenberg's (UDE) company, which represents his business in the PRC. It is headed by Avshalom Goldschmidt, a former Israel Aircraft Industries employee.

Other large corporations are also wooing the Chinese, and Professor 'Ezra Sadan, an adviser to the "Clal" concern, toured the PRC more than a year ago. "Clal" is running an agricultural project in the PRC.

Moshe Farg, the director general of "Menorah" [insurance company which owns and operates businesses] is also active on the Chinese scene.

PRC leaders have recently indicated a rapprochement with Israel by allowing Israeli experts entry. Prime Minister Peres revealed in meetings with guests in his office that he would like to visit the PRC some day.

It has also been learned that just around the time of 'Ovadya Sofer's meeting with the Soviet ambassador in Paris, another meeting was held between senior Israeli and Soviet diplomats.

Shamir Says USSR Wants Ties

TA260639 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 26 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] Tel Aviv — Israelis and Soviet diplomats have met several times to discuss the possibility of renewing diplomatic relations between the two countries, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir confirmed yesterday.

Speaking to journalists, Shamir said Israel had the impression that the Kremlin was interested in reestablishing relations with Israel. Israel, for its part, has a tremendous interest in the fate of Soviet Jews, he said.

Asked whether Israel's possible participation in the space-defence programme would not jeopardize potential relations with the Soviets, Shamir said it would pose no obstacle since Israel has no military alliance with the U.S. and is not a member of NATO.

USSR Embassy Spokesman Confirms Meeting With Sofer

TA261028 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 26 Jul 85 p 1

["Exclusive" report from France by Gid'on Kuts]

[Text] Paris — The spokesman of the Soviet Embassy in Paris finally confirmed officially yesterday to the *DAVAR* correspondent that Israel's Ambassador 'Ovadya Sofer met with Soviet Ambassador Vorontsov.

The spokesman said that the meeting was held at the request of the Israeli ambassador "and his request only," in order to raise Israel's proposal for a meeting between the foreign ministers of both countries, and that the reports issued on the content of the meeting "are totally baseless."

Rabin Discusses Security Issues, Joint Delegation

TA251101 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1505 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin on the "News Conference" program by Yitzhaq Golan and political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer — live in studio]

[Excerpt] [Golan] Good evening, Mr Defense Minister.

[Rabin] Good evening.

[Golan] Recently, as opposed to the distant past, hostile terrorist activity has moved from Judaea and Samaria to within the Green Line. There, relative calm has been preserved. This morning, in the discussion at the Prime Minister's Office, it was decided to step up preemptive actions by the security forces, concentrate on the erection of roadblocks, and make punishments more severe for those committing a crime. Does this mean concentrating our efforts within the Green Line?

[Rabin] First, the facts. There is no doubt that we have recently witnessed an increase in terrorist activity against targets inside the original Israel, as well as in the number of attacks involving the use of explosive charges, bombs, and the seizure of individual Israelis in such remote places as Bet Shemesh, as apparently occurred with the reserve soldier in the south and, perhaps, also the incident in 'Afula. There is no doubt that this points to the emphasis being placed on the activity of terrorists — most of whom, I assume, come both from Judaea and Samaria and from Gaza — against targets in Israel. This is apparently because, first, it has always been their objective to attack Israel; second, it is easier inside Israeli territory, where the populace is less cautious and freer in its behavior; and third, the activity of the security forces has been stepped up in both Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. There have certainly been significantly fewer breaches of the peace in these places, although there have been terrorist actions in Judaea and Samaria. First of all, in order for us to assess the reasons, it is difficult to know with any certainty. I see two primary reasons. The situation in Lebanon has apparently provided indirect inspiration. From this aspect, the Shi'ite rebellion against the IDF over the past 2 years has had an effect. This fact has been taken advantage of — particularly by the Syrian propaganda machinery which called upon the Palestinians in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza to go and learn from the Shi'ites, who have demonstrated determination and willingness for self-sacrifice in order to attack IDF soldiers. Here it is worth recalling that attacks in Lebanon have not been against civilians; they have actually been against IDF soldiers. The second reason, at least in my opinion, is the opening of Jordan to the PLO. The leaders of 'Arafat's PLO are in Jordan today of their own choosing. I would say that to a great extent, most of the attacks against Israel are approved and operated by 'Arafat's organization and less by the PLO rejectionist front organizations.

[Schiffer] Mr Defense Minister, you are saying very grave things here which are aimed at Jordan. We will undoubtedly also discuss the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, which also originates in the PLO. However, before that, still on this issue, Ari'el Sharon, one of the predecessors in your post, claims that the government is stuttering and demonstrating indifference to everything that is

happening in the field, to the murder of Jews inside Eretz Yisra'el.

[Rabin] First, I would like to return to the issue. As for the accusation about Jordan, there is no doubt that the presence of PLO terrorist elements in Jordan is making it easier for them to establish contacts with the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip, and there is no doubt that this also has an effect. Jordan is preventing them from using Jordan, from using Jordanian territory to infiltrate squads to commit attacks such as the border attacks we have known in Lebanon and those we once knew along the border between us and Jordan, but there is no doubt that they now have the opportunity for personal contacts of dimensions they did not have when they were in Beirut or Damascus.

[Schiffer] Do you think this is with the king's knowledge?

[Rabin] I am not sure it is not, but the fact is that they are there, and we know that operative directives are being sent from there — not from Tunis, or less from Tunis — to all the terrorist elements in the area. This is a fact. Therefore, this also has a certain effect.

[Schiffer] Could Israel not send a message on this issue, a very clear message?

[Rabin] I assume messages have been sent. The Jordanians are indeed preventing bodies of terrorists from organizing. As long as they have opened up Jordan to the central personalities and to the headquarters, the headquarters can send directives from there. They cannot send people, or can send only fewer people. Now, when we are discussing terrorism, it is worth our while to distinguish between two types of terrorist activity: institutionalized terrorist activity, in which there are organized cells linked to a terrorist organization such as Fatah or the rejectionist front organizations, and activity by individuals. Two such cases stand out: The murder in Cremisan, in which an individual simply took advantage of an opportunity and of the motivation which generated his terrible, abominable hatred and took a rifle from a hesder yeshiva soldier in Jerusalem and went out and murdered. The second case occurred in Jerusalem, when a student from a university in Judaea and Samaria single handedly attacked children with a knife. To the best of our knowledge, he was not connected with any network.

Dealing with outbreaks by individuals is difficult. It is difficult in circumstances in which there is openness and freedom of movement for all the residents of the territories. For example, every day some 40,000 Palestinians from the Gaza Strip come to work inside Israeli territory, which is today more of a target for attacks. Tens of thousands also come from Judaea and Samaria. There is free movement between Jerusalem and Judaea and Samaria. This calls for organization on our part, and such organization must take place within the security forces and among intelligence elements.

It is worth recalling that the Lebanon war struck a hard blow at our infrastructure in those areas, because of the shortage of professional forces who had been transferred to Lebanon. I am happy that it is, now at least, easier for the IDF to allocate more forces and elements to deal with the matter, but we have lost 3 years. At the same time, I am convinced that we must also restrict and change the deterrent punishments. For example, in 1979, the government decided to change all the emergency defense regulations. Until then, deportation was an effective deterrent punishment. Under no circumstances did I then nor do I now see deportation as a punishment to be used on a wide scale. It must be very selective, but the various elements must know that deportation may be used and that it can be implemented within a short period of time. Since 1979, in accordance with the change in the law and regulations, it is now hardly a punishment and so it does not deter. Even administrative detentions, which were part of the emergency defense regulations as they were used up to 1979, facilitated rapid reactions, and in the war against terrorism, rapid reaction is the key — that is to say: good intelligence work, control, supervision,and punishment.

[Golan] So the government is not stuttering now?

[Rabin] The current government is prevented from using these measures by the law that was amended in 1979. It has, therefore, been decided that before the next Cabinet session next Monday, since there will not be a Cabinet session on Sunday because Oftish'a Be'av — the possibility of using these punishments in such a way that they will have more significance and more efficacy will be reexamined. At the same time, the use of one tool only, is not the answer. We must learn to observe, to reinforce our antiterror infrastructures under the circumstances in which we are living — with 1,200,000 Palestinians in the territories, who have free movement within Israeli territory — and we must use them along with other methods and make up for the great shortage in the infrastructure for the war against terrorism that the Lebanon war inflicted on us over the past 3 years.

[Schiffer] Mr Minister, the Islamic Jihad organization has taken upon itself the responsibility for the attacks in Denmark the day before yesterday — attacks against a Jewish synagogue, a Jewish cemetery, and a U.S. airline company. In their announcement, they said this was in retaliation for IDF activity in the village of Qabrikha in southern Lebanon. The question is: Could similar events reccur and might we again find ourselves in a situation of increasing acts of terrorism — acts of retaliation — as a result of our presence in the security strip?

[Rabin] I do not think so. I think that the fact that you did not begin today's news conference with the question of Lebanon speaks for itself.

[Schiffer] We opened with terrorism.

[Rabin] In fact, I would say that the Israeli military involvement in Lebanon — in the dimensions which existed over the past 3 years — has ended. At the same time, the problem of terrorism in Lebanon has not been eliminated and we must not ignore this fact. The PLO was dealt a blow, a hard blow. At first it came from us, but in fact the final expulsion of the PLO, of 'Arafat, from Lebanon, and the prevention of his return to Lebanon, was done by Syria, not us. In contrast to that, the Shi'ite element is emerging as a potential for terrorism, and a very actual one. We must therefore prepare ourselves, confronted as we are with terrorism from Lebanon, and the security strip has so far proven

itself. Altogether, I would say that with reference to Lebanon, Amal — at least in the western sector — has today determined a policy which is not only in practice, but has been publicly declared, of a continuation of the war against the security strip on the one hand, while maintaining a definite reservation according to which they will not attack targets in Israel during this war against the security strip. The third thing is that they will not act against the security strip from the area north of it, so as not to lead to massive actions on our part, while at the same time acting — to whatever extent possible — primarily against 'Arafat's PLO by reducing and restricting its freedom of action in Lebanon.

At the same time, they are not succeeding in controlling other elements. This is a fact. The three booby-trapped cars over the past 2 weeks were actually booby-trapped cars sent by the Syrian Nationalist Party, which is entirely under the control of Syrian intelligence. Were it not for the security strip, it is very possible that those three booby-trapped cars would have reached Israel's border with Lebanon. It is hard for me to guess whether they would have succeeded in crossing the border or not. But it is clear to me that had it not been for the security strip, they would have...

[Golan, interrupting] Are we to understand from what you are saying, Mr Minister, that when you say that the strip has proved itself, we in fact...

[Rabin, interrupting] Everything in Lebanon holds true only for the moment.

[Golan] But are we to understand from this that when you say the attacks are being committed north of the strip, this necessitates an IDF stay in the strip for a protracted period of time?

[Rabin] I am saying that our presence in the strip is minute. I have never mentioned figures — how many IDF soldiers have been in Lebanon — even when the Cabinet decision on the new policy was adopted on 14 January, and today there are almost no IDF soldiers in the strip. They are there for beefing up and liaison purposes with the army of southern Lebanon [ASL].

[Golan] But that is not how those people who are hostile to us see it.

[Rabin] The hostile elements know exactly the massive dimensions of the IDF withdrawal from Lebanon. Its current presence is quite reminiscent of what there was prior to June 1982. No more than that.

[Schiffer] But do you not think there may be room to consider those proposals that are being constantly discussed behind the scenes, such as stationing UNIFIL battalions — for example — two French battalions, right on the international border between Israel and Lebanon, as a way to bring about another Israeli departure from Lebanon and to please the Amal movement, which is in the area?

[Rabin] The issue is being considered. There is no proposal that does not have advantages and disadvantages. Between the two possibilities, that of conceding the security strip, handing the area over to UNIFIL, and departing without leaving any Israeli presence, and the current situation, I definitely prefer the current situation.

[Schiffer] If you coined the famous phrase of the Gordian knot in Lebanon, could you not find yourself facing a mini-Gordian knot over the further presence in the strip?

[Rabin] As soon as I said terrorism in Lebanon has not been eliminated, and when I say terrorism — and you began with a question about terrorism by the Islamic Jihad, which I believe is linked to Lebanon and whose terrorism is committed by mainly Lebanese Shi'ites — it is not limited to the field of incidents or border terrorism. I think the terrorism problem now confronting us is complicated by the problem of Lebanon, the problem of Shi'ite and perhaps other terrorism from outside the Middle East, criminal terrorism — that is, from Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip, and terrorism by sea. We must deploy ourselves against all of these. If anybody had any delusions during the Lebanon war — that we would strike one blow and thus finish terrorism — 3 years of war proved that anybody who thought that way was basically mistaken.

[Golan] You mentioned the sea. Does the incident of the ship that was hit by our Navy ships near Tyre — an action intended to prevent weapons supplies from reaching Fatah in the refugee camps — not indicate the existence of interests common to the Druze, the Amal, and us, to prevent weapons reaching the Palestinians?

[Rabin] Look, we have finally emerged from the Lebanese quagmire, from all the betrayals that exist in Lebanon. Who told you the Druze are not helping the terrorists now, in their fight against the Shi'ites? Look, when Amal attacked the Palestinian camps in Beirut, in fact, the artillery support for the Palestinians who fought against Amal in the camps was provided by Palestinian elements inside Druze territory. Nobody can imagine that this could have been possible without Druze agreement. There are many reversals in Lebanon, and so leave all the internal Lebanese coalitions alone. They hold true today; they change tomorrow. Let us deal with one thing — our problem, and our problem in Lebanon is how to prevent border terrorism. We must also face the possibility that Lebanon will continue, and it is continuing, to be the focus of international terrorism — this time, Shi'ite terrorism.

[Schiffer] Mr Defense Minister, with your permission we will turn to the question of talks with the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, or rather the preliminary talks between the United States and this delegation. My first question is: The list of seven men — perhaps we should call them the fabulous seven — the United States submitted to us includes people such as Hanna Sanyurah and a man from the Gaza Strip. Are the latter two acceptable to you as candidates for talks on peace arrangements with us? Are you actually not aware of the fact that this move which the United States is determined to carry out cannot be prevented? The move entails a U.S. dialogue with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, and perhaps a Jordanian-PLO delegation.

[Rabin] Allow me to begin with the second part of your question because I consider it the most serious. The very fact that the

United States decided to enter a so-called preliminary dialogue which would pave the way, after a fashion, to direct negotiations between Jordan, a Palestinian delegation, and Israel represents a gross U.S. mistake in my opinion.

[Schiffer] The fact remains that you made these remarks in the United States, and even managed to anger Shultz on this matter, but the United States is still insisting on its position and will go ahead with this meeting. What comes next in view of the U.S. determination to hold this meeting and the fact that it is not impressed by Israel's criticism?

[Rabin] First of all, I would like to explain where the danger lies. In my opinion, Jordan and 'Arafat's PLO are determined to go hand in hand at this stage, their immediate objective being obtaining legitimization from the United States. In exchange for a statement by 'Arafat that he accepts UN Resolutions 242 and 338, they want to obtain recognition for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination even if only in the framework of a federation. In my opinion, this move harbors great danger for Israel. I believe that, despite the U.S. anger we must voice our opinion and at least try to deter a legitimization of the PLO by the United States. Indeed, the Americans promise that this will not happen and they made a commitment which they must fulfill. I see the main threat as being in the scheduled meeting between Richard Murphy and the delegation rather than in Hanna Sanyurah, Fayiz Abu Rahmah, Rashad al-Shawwa, or Ilyas Frayj. The seriousness lies in the move itself and it is our opinion that we must voice our view even if it does not please the Americans. We must warn them or try to convince them: Do not legitimize the PLO.

[Golan] Mr Minister, which Palestinians can be partners to talks?

[Rabin] In my opinion, any Palestinian who is not an avowed member of the PLO or an official member of that organization. For example, most inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza or their leaders could be partners in the framework of a Jordanian delegation, but for talks with us. As far as I know, the United States is not in a state of war with Jordan. Peace negotiations must be conducted between those who are in a state of war. America can contribute, but preliminary negotiations between the Americans and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation seem serious to me because I do not think they will only center on the question of legitimization, which is a serious matter in its own right and one that changes all the rules of the game in the region. What do they have to talk about? They must first talk to us, with the Americans in attendance. The move itself and its results are more serious to me than whether it is Hanna Sanyurah or Fayiz Abu Rahmah who take part in it. In my opinion, we have enough influence over the Americans to reach an accord with them. We should tell the Americans: Do you want to meet the delegation? All right, go ahead but talk about arrangements for a Jordanian-Israeli meeting in which the Jordanians would be joined by Palestinians who are not members of the PLO.

[Golan] Do you subscribe to the assessment made yesterday by the prime minister at a meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs Committee that there has been a change in King Husayn's approach in the sense that this is the first time that he is not posing any preconditions for talks with us?

[Rabin] I very much hope that this is the case. Incidentally, I believe that the developments in the Arab world — first and foremost, the Iran-Iraq war, the blow dealt to the PLO in Lebanon and its expulsion from Lebanon by Syria, and its subsequent weakening — have led to a situation in which Syria is isolated while Iraq, Jordan, and Egypt are coordinating their positions. I believe this gives Israel, Jordan, and the United States maneuvering room which they should want to exploit to promote the peace process. However, this should not be done through an attempt to artificially reassess the PLO — politically speaking, at least — in the wake of its expulsion from Lebanon and its weakness in the region.

[Golan] Excuse me, but I did not gather from your remarks that you have an alternative proposal; you just ruled out the U.S. move. What should be the proposal of the Israeli Government or that of Yitzhaq Rabin? What is the scenario you foresee for the United States, which wants to be the intermediary in the preliminary stage of those talks?

[Schiffer] It is not just that the United States wants to be an intermediary, but it is also the only factor at this stage that can mediate between Israel and...

[Rabin, interrupting] I am telling the Americans: Look, there can be no significant progress toward peace without substantive negotiations. You see to calling a meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that does not include PLO men, preferably including prominent leaders who are not avowed members of the PLO such as Hikmat al-Masri and Ilyas Frayj. Sit down with them to discuss and decide on the arrangements for a tripartite meeting between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as I defined it, Israel, and the United States. If Egypt decides to join, it would be welcome. This is what I would tell the Americans: You have an opportunity here due to the pan-Arab situation and the PLO's weakness. I would tell the Americans: See to organizing that.

[Schiffer] But you know that is not how things happen and that events are evolving as if following a predetermined scenario, in which Murphy will meet a delegation and the PLO will recognize UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 by the end of the year. Israel will then be faced with a fait accompli. After all, already events are not evolving the way you suggest.

[Rabin] Look, this worries me more than whether Hanna Sanyurah or Abu Rahmah are members of the delegation. I am worried by the direction the process is taking since I am afraid that as a result of the current move we will miss an opportunity. In my opinion, the problem is how to get it into the U.S. head that this move will not help promote peace but will actually make it run aground.

[Schiffer] Do you not subscribe to the view that this process will change the PLO, that the PLO will be different in a few months, in which case Israel will be prepared to talk with it?

[Rabin] I think this is an illusion. Today, 'Arafat's PLO is the dominant factor in rekindling hatred and carrying out acts of terrorism. Second, I do not think the PLO has changed its basic perception. What does the fact that people are prepared to talk to the PLO actually mean? Talking to the PLO means entering

negotiations based on the premise of an independent and sovereign Palestinian state lying between Israel and Jordan. Those who accept this premise are those who are prepared to talk to the PLO. I object to it and that is why I am against talking to the PLO.

List of Dismissals From Public Sector Submitted

TA251904 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Dismissal lists were handed over to workers committee members at government ministries today, as part of the first stage of the firing of 3 percent of all public sector workers. However, a last-minute hitch slowed down the process. Neil Sandler reports:

Speaking this evening to the Labor Party Central Committee, Prime Minister Peres defended the firings saying the government would not got back on its decision. He said the dismissals must be carried out to save the economy and cut the size of the huge bureaucracy.

The dismissal lists were to have been handed over to the workers committee at each government ministry by this afternoon. Late this morning, the secretary of the Civil Service Union, Re'uven Ben-'Ami, ordered the committee members not to accept the lists from management. Even though most of the committees refused to accept the lists, the Civil Service Commission says that the act of protest is in fact meaningless and that the dismissal process has already gotten under way.

Next week similar lists are to be handed over to workers committee members at municipalities, government authorities, and companies. The first list of dismissals encompasses 7,000 workers, or 3 percent of the public sector. Finance Minister Moda'i is supposed to submit the second list of 7,000 workers, bringing a total of 6 percent to the Cabinet on Sunday.

Meanwhile, the finance minister told the Knesset Finance Committee today that he was opposed to adjusting the tax brackets at this time, which means that wages in the next paycheck will be further eroded. That will no doubt lead to yet another confrontation with the Histadrut.

Shamir Tours Tabah; Vessels Harassed by Egyptians

TA252015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today toured Tabah along with Brigadier General Dov Si'on, the commander of the Israeli liaison unit in the Joint Israeli-Egyptian Military Committee.

Our correspondent Efrat Ben-Horin adds that an Egyptian Coast Guard boat today harassed two Israeli vessels near Coral Island. The Egyptian boat sailed around the Israeli vessels, aimed its cannons at them, and blocked their way. When people on seven other boats which were also on their way to Coral Island heard about the incident they changed direction.

Fatah Reportedly Threatens Pro-Jordan Group

TA260641 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 26 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] Pamphlets threatening the lives of members of a pro-Jordanian group, the Party in Support of Jordanian-Palestinian Action, and signed by Fatah, were distributed during the last few days in Judaea and Samaria security sources said. Among this group are Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj, Rashad al-Shawwa, former mayor of Gaza, Hikmat al-Masri of Nabulus, acting chairman of the Jordanian Senate, lawyer 'Isam al-'Annani of Jerusalem, and others.

Reliable Arab sources in Judea and Samaria last night denied any connection between the Fatah organization and the pamphlets. They said that the pamphlets were spread by extreme groups in the areas but not by the Fatah.

It is known that the pro-Jordanian group is dissatisfied with the two nominees appointed by the PLO in Amman: newspaper editor Hanna Sanyurah of Jerusalem and advocate Fayiz Abu Rahmah of Gaza. The group also wants one of their group to be nominated for the delegation.

Israeli sources said yesterday that Abu Rahmah has been escorted by body guards during the last few days out of fear of an assassination attempt.

Delegations Leave for Moscow Youth Festival

TA251300 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] A delegation of Labor Party and MAPAM young members left for Moscow this afternoon to participate in the International Youth Festival. This was reported by our correspondent Amnon Nadav.

Controversy Over New Council in Qiryat Arba' Noted

TA250842 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 25 Jul 85 p 1

[Report by Joshua Brilliant and Arye Rubinstein]

[Excerpts] Tel Aviv — Qiryat Arba's new local council — pledged to firing its Arab employees, to pressing private businesses to do likewise and to preventing joint-economic ventures with Arab investors — was formally installed last night.

But as the nine council members met, dozens of secular residents entered the building to register their protest.

The meeting was called to install Shalom Wach for a second term as council head and to appoint Rami Zayit, who is associated with the KAKH movement, as his deputy.

Deputy Prime Minister David Levi's last-minute attempt to change the alliance failed. An aide said Levi had wanted to remove the "stain" of racist policies from Qiryat Arba'. Arye Rubinstein adds:

Defence Minister Rabin told the Knesset yesterday that the clause in the Qiryat Arba' coalition agreement calling for the dismissal of Arab workers is "a clear expression of discrimination to which we cannot acquiesce."

The clause is contrary to the basic values of the state and the spirit of Judaism, he said.

He added that his ministry would seek the opinion of the attorney-general on the matter.

Victor Shemtov (MAPAM), who presented the first motion on the subject, said the "fascist-racist agreement" was sufficient grounds for the ministry to dissolve the council. Mordekhay Virshubsky (Shinuy) compared the agreement to the steps taken by the Nazis against the Jews in pre-war Germany.

ALGERIA

Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca Continues Visit

Meets With Ibrahimi

LD251032 Algiers APS in English 1003 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Algiers, 25-7-85 (APS) — Algero Cuban political talks took place on Wednesday. The two delegations were led by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi Politburo member, minister of foreign affairs and by the Cuban Minister of Foreign Affairs Isidoro Malmierca.

Talks dealt with topical international issues and particularly the next non aligned ministerial conference scheduled in September in Luanda (Angola).

Departs Algiers

LD260124 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] The Cuban minister of foreign affairs, Isidoro Malmierca, left Algiers this afternoon at the end of his 48 hour visit during which time he was received by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN party. He also held talks with Dr Ahmed Talib Brahimi, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs on bilateral relations and current international issues, particularly on the preparations for the next ministerial conference of the Non-aligned Movement which will be held in Luanda, the capital of Angola.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Telephones YAR Leader on Arab Summit

LD260200 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Yesterday, Thursday, the brother leader of the revolution spoke to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on the telephone. The conversation dealt with the issue of the emergency Arab summit, which Morocco has urged be convened this month. The brother leader of the revolution and President 'Ali Abdallah Salih have agreed that that the time is no longer suitable for convening an emergency Arab summit, but it is, however, possible to convene an ordinary Arab summit instead.

Staff Major Jallud Meets With Iranian Minister

LD260146 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2355 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud yesterday, Thursday, received brother Mohsen Rafiqdust, minister of the Revolutionary Guards of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Liaison Bureau Urges Unity Against U.S. 'Hostility'

LD251553 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 25 Jul (JANA) — At midday today the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison here summoned the Arab ambassadors to the Jamahiriyah where they were informed about the gravity of the statements of the former U.S. President in which he disclosed that America had intended to use the nuclear bomb in 1973.

The bureau pointed out that these statements reveal that America, which claims friendship with some Arab countries, is prepared to destroy the whole Arab nation in the interests of its real ally, namely, the Zionist enemy.

The bureau requested that the Arab ambassadors inform their governments of this fact and adopt a unified Arab stand to reveal America's true face and the reality of its hostility to the Arab nation.

Tripoli Protests U.S. Economic Blockade

LD251604 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 25 Jul (JANA) — The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah today delivered a strong protest to the Belgian charge d'affaires about the American economic blockade and the American decision to ban the sale of American products to the Jamahiriyah.

When it summoned the Belgian charge d'affaires the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison pointed out that these American decisions and provocations are considered a violation of international laws and charters which govern cooperation among the countries of the world.

The bureau explained to the Belgian diplomat that these American steps come in line with the hostile policy and the policy of starving the peoples pursued by America against the progressive regimes in the world.

It is worthwhile pointing out here that Belgium looks after American interests in Libya.

On the other hand the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has informed the ambassadors of the Arab countries to the Jamahiriyah of the gravity of the U.S. economic blockade against the Jamahiriyah banning the sale of American products. It urged the Arab ambassadors to inform their governments to retract their stands regarding the American measures and intentions against the Libyan Arab people.

MOROCCO

Cabinet Approves Draft Decrees, Economic Conventions

LD251429 Rabat MAP in English 1308 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Rabat, July 25 (MAP) A Cabinet meeting was chaired here Wednesday morning by Moroccan prime mininister, Mr Mohamed Karim Lamrani.

At the outset of the meeting the Cabinet heard an expose made by Moroccan minister of equipment, staff and vocational training relating to the work of the Permanent Committee of Vigilance.

Then the Cabinet examined draft decrees related to internal issues.

On the other hand the Cabinet studied the following conventions:

The amendment of the statute of the Arab Labor Organization (ALO), an agreement between Morocco and the United Nations development program, an agreement between Morocco and the Organization of Islamic Conference related to the headquarters of the Casablanca-based Islamic Center for Trade Development, an agreement of the Arab Union of Telecommunications adopted during the extraordinary conference of plenipotentiary representatives, and the amendment of the Article 21 of the Convention on International Trade on Animal and Vegetable Species Threatened Extinction.

The Cabinet approved the decrees and the conventions it examined.

King Hassan Receives Jordan Emissary, ICO Official

LD252033 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Excerpts] This afternoon His Majesty King Hassan II, may God make him victorious, received at the royal palace in Al-Sukhayrat Marwan Al-Qasim, director of the Royal Court of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and envoy of His Majesty King Husayn to His Majesty King Hassan II. The meeting was attended by Abdellatif al-Filali, minister of foreign affairs, cooperation, and information, and his majesty's advisor Ahmed Reda Guedira.

His majesty the king then received Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization. The meeting was attended by Abdellatif Felali, minister of foreign affairs, cooperation, and information and His Majesty's advisor Ahmed Rida Guedira.

SUDAN

Daf'allah Receives Libyan Trade Union Delegation

JN251222 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1055 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 25 Jul (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah met with representatives of Libyan trade unions conferences at noon yesterday. The meeting dealt with the best methods for those affected by famine to benefit from Libyan support. This Libyan support is represented by the aid for relief and for the contribution to solving the problems of transportation. A number of planes arrived to transport relief supplies to the areas stricken by famine. The Libyan trade unions conferences and the Sduanese trade unions alliance issued a joint statement [words indistinct].

Ayyub Views Postponement of Emergency Arab Summit

JN251832 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 25 Jul (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Ibrahim Ayyub has explained that the emergency Arab summit which was scheduled to be held in Rabat next week has been postponed because some Arab countries, such as Syria and Lebanon, rejected the principle of holding the conference. Other Arab countries, such as Algeria, opposed the venue of the conference and called for convening it in another neutral country.

The Foreign Ministry received official information from the Moroccan Government of the postponement of the conference until further notice.

Sudan agreed to participate in this conference in response to an invitation from Morocco to discuss the situation in Lebanon, particularly in the Palestinian camps.

Finance Minister 'Abd al-Majid Attends Cabinet Meeting

JN251833 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, July 25, (SUNA) — In its session today chaired by the Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah the Cabinet agreed on the amendments bill presented by the attorney general.

The Cabinets meeting was attended by Finance and Planning Minister 'Awad 'Abd al-Majid who responded to the prime minister's appeal to withdraw the resignation he submitted before the Cabinet two days ago.

Al-Qadhdhafi Contacts Garang To Stop Fighting

GF251920 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1720 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 25 Jul (WAM) — Muhammad Bashir Hamid, Sudanese minister of culture and information, met with Muhammad 'Ali Sharaf al-Din, Libyan secretary of the People's Committee for Information and Culture. They discussed the southern Sudanese cause and the contacts conducted by the national movement and the Sudanese Government with the Ethiopian Government on normalizing relations between the two countries.

The UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* said that the Sudanese and Libyan ministers met in Tunis recently and discussed these issues.

The newspaper carried statements by the Sudanese minister in which he warned of a delay in reaching an understanding between the Sudanese Government and Colonel John Garang, leader of the rebel movement in southern Sudan. He said: Some parties which could be harmed by the normalization of relations between Sudan and Libya might exploit Garang's activities and his relations with Libya in order to expand the conflict and cast doubts on Libya's credibility.

The Sudanese minister referred to what had been announced previously by Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi about convincing Col Garang to stop fighting and to return to Khartoum so as to participate in building a unified Sudan.

The Libyan official affirmed that Col Qadhdhafi contacted Col Garang on this issue.

TMC Political Committee Meets Equatoria Delegation

JN251057 Khartoum SUNA in English 1017 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, Zu Al Gaida 8/July 25 (SUNA) — The T.M.C. [Transitional Military Council] Political Committee yesterday met with joint delegation of the Equatoria Popular Alliance and the association of Equatorians in the national capital.

He delegation called for adopting decentralization in the south by establishing a federal system in Sudan.

The presence of the Transitional High Executive Council in Juba deprives their region from enjoying decentralization, they said.

They expressed sorrow over the demand of the executive council chairman for the release of Equatoria governor, who they said had been appointed by popular will.

They further stressed that the southern congress is the only forum suitable to decide the future of the South.

On the other hand, the committee also met Waliy al-Din al-Hadi, leader of Ummah Party Imam al-Hadi wing.

The meeting disucssed issues concerning the Ansars who repatriated recently from Ethiopia.

Waliy al-Din said he sides with the attitude favoring the legislative power to be the responsibility of the T.M.C.

He criticized the trade union alliance saying it doesn't represent all political forces and is manipulated by those who have no political weight.

Ministerial Committee With Ethiopia To Start Work

EA251622 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] The newspaper *AL-AYYAM*, published today, has stated that the joint Ethiopian-Sudanese ministerial committee and its technical committees are scheduled to commence work immediately. That agreement was reached at a meeting held recently in Addis Ababa between General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, and Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam.

A reliable source told *AL-AYYAM* that Gen Siwar al-Dhahab and Mengistu had stressed the activation of the work of the ministerial committee between the two countries as a means for the return of normal relations between Sudan and Ethiopia.

It is worth mentioning that the meetings of the joint ministerial committee, which are held annually in the capitals of the two countries, are chaired by the foreign ministers of the two countries. The committee has jurisdiction in political affairs, borders, trade, tourism, and hunting. Joint technical committees of the original committee assume subsidiary tasks of the committee's work.

Decree Issued To Seize All Trucks for Relief Transport

JN251822 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1755 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 25 Jul (SUNA) — The Cabinet decided at its meeting here this morning to seize all trucks from public and private sectors to transport relief supplies to the areas stricken by drought and desertification.

Interior Minsiter General 'Abbas Madani issued a ministerial decree in accordance with the Cabinet's decision to take control of all trucks. The ministerial decree notes that those who do not abide by this decree will be subject to sanctions stipulated in the emergency bylaws for 1985.

Ummah Party Leader on Domestic Issues, Libya, Egypt

PM251422 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 24-30 Jul 85 pp 11-13

[Interview with Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, leader of the Ansar sect and the Ummah Party, by 'Imad al-Din Adib and Nura Fakhury in Khartoum — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Let us begin with the new stand you adopted as leader of the Ummah Party, that is the seven points you raised in your recent speech which you addressed to the transitional government. What are your observations regarding the government's progress since it took office?

Answer: My observations concern the level of performance in implementing the tasks assigned to the transitional government. The first of these is the liquidation of those responsible for corruption in the previous government. The second is the question of living conditions and the problems of food and supplies, to which insufficient attention is being paid. The third is the problem of famine and of unifying the executive body charged with dealing with this problem, such as utilizing all the civilian and military capabilities in moving food supplies and preparing for the next agricultural season by distributing seed for sowing to the farmers who ate the seeds because of the famine. The fourth point concerns the great need to organize political democracy in Sudan in accordance with the law on registering parties and newspapers as well as registering trade union activities so as to benefit from the lessons of the past; this is in order to avoid the negative aspects of democracy and to create a suitable atmosphere for the perpetuation of this unique experiment in the Arab world. There is also the question of the south and the need to clarify the language with which we address the others in the present situation. I believe that this language should encompass all the views on the basis of a national solution. Finally there is the question of foreign policy and the need to restore it to normal as it used to be before Numayri, a policy that is open to East and West and not bound to any alliances or bases. With regard to our regional relations, we have demanded the restoration of good Sudanese relations with both the radical and conservative camps so that Sudan will be a bridge between the Arabs as it used to be before Numayri.

Question: The speed with which Sudanese-Libyan relations were restored and the signing of the military protocol has promoted the West and some Arabs to raise many questions and express their apprehension. Do you think that the restoration of relations with Iran, for example, or with the radicals in the world could anger the United States, which would then cut off aid to Sudan bearing in mind that it is the main source of aid?

Answer: I do not think so. Sudan is a sovereign country and must bolster its foreign relations irrespective of the question of aid. I do not think that there will be any effect of this kind if Sudan restores its relations with Iran. Restoring relations with Iran does not mean any kind of political agreement, but rather the contrary. We in Sudan agree that we should play a peaceful role to stop this senseless war between Iraq and Iran. How can we play such a role when we have no diplomatic ties with one of the parties concerned? This is senseless. The question is not that of restoring relations but of how to exploit them. Will the relations be exploited in conspiracies, espionage, and wars, or for peace and justice? Numayri's foreign policy was childish. We refuse to be treated like children. We do not establish our relations with other countries on the basis of tutelage but of sovereignty and international relations. Sudan today does not want any alignment in international politics or polarization of regional policies; rather it wants good relations with the whole world.

Question: What do you think of the recent demonstrations that took place in Sudan?

Answer: Those demonstrators had specific trade unionist demands, and their demonstration shows that there is democracy. Others will demonstrate, which again will be a healthy sign because they are demanding their rights.

Question: Is this not a sign of danger for the present government?

Answer: I do not think so because the demonstrators did not demand a change of regime but demanded their rights.

Question: Why is the solution of the problem of the south delayed and why is Garang refusing to this day to recognize the military leadership and the transitional government?

Answer: I believe that Garang has the wrong information regarding what is happening in Sudan. He is acting on the basis of such wrong information. He believes that the present regime is a "Numayrimism" but with a different face. There are people who convey the wrong information to Garang because it is in their interest to undermine stability in Sudan and see the failure of the democratic experiment.

Question: What are the dangers facing Egyptian-Sudanese relations? The Egyptians talk about changes in the Sudanese policy and the Sudanese talk about Egypt's failure to realize the nature of changes taking place in Sudan.

Answer: The Sudanese are anxious to maintain the special nature of relations with Egypt but within concepts and priorities different from those that existed under Numayri.

Question: Do you believe that Numayri's continued presence in Egypt is one of the problems?

Answer: On the popular level there is a pressure reflecting the Sudanese people's feelings toward Egypt with regard to the question of Numayri. This pressure will continue in various forms to express the popular attitude toward this issue. On the other hand there is an Egyptian popular attitude in support of the Sudanese stand that is exerting pressure through the press and parliament in order to meet Sudan's demand. The Egyptian and Sudanese popular pressure will continue. I believe that the Sudanese and Egyptian Governments have reached some kind of agreement on this matter based on the principle "we have agreed to disagree." In my view, the more the Egyptian Government realizes the strength of the Sudanese people's feelings the more it will be convinced of the idea of abandoning, though not necessarily extraditing, Numayri.

Question: Let us go back to the question of the transitional government. Certain parties and trade unions are demanding that the transitional period be extended and elections not held in April 1986. What is Ansar's attitude to this idea?

Answer: For many reasons we are in favor of the transitional period remaining unchanged, the first being that the present political regime is based on extremely flimsy alliances which cannot be relied upon to administer the country's affairs for a long time. Second, solving the basic problems needs a strong government, and no strong government can be established without a popular mandate, which can only come through elections. From a national standpoint we believe that the transitional regime should not be burdened beyond its capacity.

Shipping Workers Trade Unions Lift Strike

JN251129 Khartoum SUNA in English 1038 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, July 25 (SUNA) — Unions of employees and workers at the Sudan shipping line have lifted their strike and returned to work.

The decision on the immediate resumption of work was announced in a meeting with the transport and communications minister here yesterday.

The meeting accepted all points included in memos presented by unions of the company's employees, officers and engineers and workers. The three unions went on an open strike on July 16.

SPLA Radio Notes Military Action Against Government

EA251628 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] The SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] High Command has just issued a military communique that says: One, on 20th July 1985 the enemy force that (?blocked) up Km 215 on the Jonglei Canal side came under heavy shelling and raids conducted by SPLA units of Zindiya battalion under the command of Major Peter Fanum (Pany Ping).

The operation, in which the enemy suffered further casualties and damage, was directly led by Lieutenant Daniel Eng Wolde Akut. On 23 July 1985 the task force comprising units of Rad, Cobra, Hadid and Lion Battalions under the command of Major Bona Abang Dhol (?raked) and shelled enemy positions around (Gummeiza) and Mongalla. The operation was conducted under the direct command of Lieutenant Manyok Philip.

(Mwomwa) division, (Twik-Twik) and Shark battalions, which have been placed under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Daniel (Aweid) Akuot have started their operations in Central Upper Nile administrative area.

SPLA militia forces have laid the town of Pachala, where enemy troops have run out of rations under siege, the civilian population in the area have been instructed by the SPLA to avoid having contacts with the enemy.

WESTERN SAHARA

Communique Notes 11 Moroccans Killed, 22 Injured

LD251316 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] A communique issued by the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Ministry of Information and Culture this morning said that from 13 to 18 July the Saharan fighters carried out another series of military operations against the invading royalist forces in several areas within the occupied Saharan territories, thus continuing the greater Arab Maghreb offensive. The communique said that these operations resulted in the death of 11 soldiers and injury to 22 others. Several mines planted by the Saharan revolutionaries went off during the period 17-20 July. They destroyed 21 military vehicles belonging to the royalist forces.

ETHIOPIA

Eritrean Rebels Say Attack on Barentu Repelled

EA251546 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] A statement released today by the office of the EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] says that on 24 July, the front fighters killed 321 Abyssinian soldiers and wounded 350 others when the enemy soldiers tried to recapture the town of Barentu which was recently liberated. The statement adds that 73 enemy soldiers, including 3 officers, were taken prisoner and 225 assorted arms and radio communication sets were seized.

UGANDA

Army Units, Ex-Defense Minister in Revolt

Rebel Units Control North

EA261105 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by "*NATION* correspondent, Kampala:" "Ugandan Rebels Cut Off Two Regions." "Dissidents Take Control of Fort Portal"]

[Text] Two of Uganda's outlying regions have been cut off from the rest of the country by forces opposed to the government, according to reports being received here for the last two days.

Fort Portal in the Kabarole/Kasese area (formerly the Kingdom of Toro) is said to have been captured earlier this week by the National Resistance Army (NRA) of former defense minister Yoweri Museveni, diplomatic sources and relief organizations reported.

And the northern part of the country is reported to have fallen to rebel factions of the Uganda Army itself.

The authorities have, for their part, remained silent on these reports, even though they are being discussed everywhere.

Throughout today, clusters of people could be seen on Kampala streets discreetly talking about it.

Many families, recalling the hard times they faced during the war that toppled Idi Amin in 1979, have piled up stocks of dried food.

TAIFA EMPYA, a Luganda language newspaper, reported on Tuesday that the Kabarole/Kasese area had fallen to Museveni's forces and that government troops had either fled or surrendered.

This story was confirmed today by expatriates working on the Uganda Railway radio communication system, as well as other independent sources.

By Wednesday, it was impossible to travel beyond the Karuma Falls bridge, which is the gateway to northern Uganda, because a detachment of the Uganda Army had apparently rebelled against the authorities in Kampala and had sealed off the entire region.

Motorists trying to advance towards the north, via the Eastern Region, were stopped at Soroti town. The train to Gulu also failed to advance beyond Soroti.

Government officials as well as employees of volunteer agencies delivering food and other relief supplies to the West Nile (Arua Moyo) said yesterday they had abandoned the exercise for the time being.

Reports reaching Kampala today say heavy fighting broke out early this week around the Karuma Falls between rival forces of the Uganda Army.

An unspecified number of troops are reported to have been killed on both sides.

The troubles in the Uganda Army, said to center on ethnic differences, came to the surface for the first time on July 6, when gunfire and explosions broke out at Mbuya army barracks, just outside Kampala.

Since then, several houses belonging to army officers in a number of barracks, in and near Kampala, are reported to have been bombed and destroyed.

President Milton Obote has since met twice with Army commanders and junior officers and urged them rentlessly to work for unity and discipline.

The president said he would not tolerate any attempts to divide the Army on ethnic or religious grounds.

On Tuesday, the archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church in Uganda, Emmanuel Cardinal Nsubuga, expressed concern over insecurity in the country and called for the general election due to take place later this year to be postponed until 1986.

Cardinal Nsubuga said in a statement printed in local vernacular newspapers in Kampala that the elections should be held next year after the government has found solutions to the problems of insecurity.

Until then, he suggested an interim government led by the heads of the four political parties which contested in 1980 general elections.

In his controversial statement, Cardinal Nsubuga said President Obote, the leader of the main opposition Democratic Party, Mr Paul Semogerere, and Mr Mayanja Nkangi who leads the smaller Conservative Party, should share power in an interim administration, along with Mr Museveni.

Mr Museveni was leader of the Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM) during the 1980 elections.

Army Units Pledge Support

HK260343 Hong Kong AFP in English 0312 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Kampala, July 26 (AFP) — Uganda radio said Thursday night there had been a bloody rebellion in some units of the Northern Brigade of the army.

A radio announcement gave no details and did not name the rebel commanders.

The radio announcer read messages of loyalty to the constitution and the government from the Eastern Western, Bombo, and Kampala Brigades.

No meassage of loyalty from the Northern Brigade was mentioned by the radio. It said: "The rebel leader was only interested in bloodshed as declared in Gulu and Karuma" (northern Uganda).

The radio said Uganda's main enemy was Yoweri Museveni, the underground National Resistance Army (NRA) leader but, it added, a new enemy had now emerged. It said there had been a lot of bloodshed in Gulu and Karuma.

The messages from the four other army brigades condemned the rebellion and said there would be no compromise with rebels, who would be crushed.

A major town in the far west of Uganda, Fort Portal, fell to anti-government rebels Thursday, the *GUARDIAN* newspaper reported today, quoting Ugandan and Western sources in the capital, Kampala.

Its correspondent also said there had been inter-tribal clashes in the army which threatened to cut off the northern region from the rest of the country.

West Nile Region and the towns of Gulu and Lira could no longer be reached by road because rebels had cut off all access, according to officials quoted by the *GUARDIAN*.

It said the army clashes occurred Monday around Karuma Falls, south of Gulu, between Acholi and Langi soldiers — the former under fellow tribesman, Army Commander General Tito Okello, and the latter loyal to President Milton Obote, who is a Lango.

Brigades' Messages Cited

EA251816 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] The UGANDA NEWS AGENCY learned today that four brigades of the UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] have sent messages pledging total loyalty of officers and men to the Constitution and the government.

A spokesman from the Ministry of Defense has confirmed that messages have been received from Western, Eastern, Bombo, and Kampala Brigades. It was also confirmed by the spokesman that these messages were sent following upon the meetings the president had with army and police officers last week. The president called upon officers to respect their oath of allegience, the Constitution, and not to disgrace their ranks or uniform. The president also told the officers that there would be no witchhunting and that tribalism will not be accepted either in the army or in the police or any part of the government.

The message from Western Brigade reads as follows: Reference all rebel messages. We officers and men of the 30th Brigade reject and condemn rebellion and banditry in the strongest terms. We shall defend democracy and uphold the constitution of Uganda. We call upon all Ugandans to rally behind democracy and the constitution.

The message from Eastern Brigade reads as follows: We reject the act of rebellion. We shall defend the system of democracy and we shall not allow the act of banditry in the army. We respect the Constitution of the land.

The message from Bombo Brigade reads as follows: Reference the message dated the 24 July 1985 from the rebel leader based in the 10th Brigade headquarters. The rebel has no ambition for the better for Ugandans but bloodshed, as he has already declared in Gulu and on (?Karuma) bridge. Due to inferiority complex after proving too inferior in commanding against the national enemy, Yoweri Museveni, the rebel commanders now think they can fight better by doing away with the dedicated nationalist commander, Lieutenant Colonel (Ogole). The enemy for Ugandan soldiers all along is Yoweri Musaveni and not Lieutenant Colonel (Ogole). The new enemy, who has caused a lot of bloodhsed in Gulu and (?Karuma) has emerged.

In the spirit of national unity, one government, one leadership, and one party, all Ugandan soldiers who have Uganda at heart should will fully come out to fight the rebels off.

The message from Kampala Brigade reads as follows: The gospel of loyalty, unity, and discipline must be preached to all officers and men under your command. No compromise with rebels and bandits. All must rally behind democracy and the constitution of our motherland Uganda. Assure them that rebels will be crushed. Happy to hear from the 6th Battalion and 9th Battalion that rebels are rejected.

CHAD

Opposition Leaders Agree To End Dissension

AB252048 Paris AFP in French 1856 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Brazzaville, 25 Jul (AFP) — Leaders of several Chadian opposition factions, meeting in Brazzaville 20-23 July, have decided to end their dissensions, a GUNT communique issued Thursday in the Congolese capital pointed out.

(?These leaders, according to the communique,) undertook to do everything to promote, through negotiations, the search for a solution to the Chadian conflict. Goukouni Oueddei (president of GUNT), Wadal Kamougue (of the People's Revolutionary Movement, MRP, and vice president of GUNT), Rakhis Mamani (of the Revolutionary Democratic Council, CDR), Facho Balaam (of the Patriotic Forces Rally, RFP) Mahamat Abba Said (of the First Army) and Moussa Medela (of the Western Armed Forces, FAO), the communique states, (?have decided) "to build and strengthen the unity of GUNT" by putting an end to the dissensions which, since last year, have undermined its cohesion.

General Djibril Negue Djogo, leader of the Chadian Democratic Front (NDT) and former chief of staff of the GUNT forces, also participated in the discussions of Brazzaville but was not integrated into the GUNT, it was disclosed in the Congolese capital.

Bardai Radio Hails Meeting

AB252113 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Brazzaville continues to be the center of news. In fact, for some days now, the Congolese capital has become a place of reunion for all the revolutionary democratic forces, all fighting hard against imperialism and its local lackey. The task before the various political factions present in the former capital of the former French central African region was to harmonize their stand and their views and to define a common strategic position in the face of the Ndjamena group. Without any prejudice to the results of this salutary exchange of views, we can say that the very fact that this constructive dialogue is taking place among our various apostles of peace in order to wash our dirty linen in the family, is already a very positive step.

In fact, it is an open secret to everyone that the major handicap of the liberation movement results from its divisions and internal wranglings. Can we face the enemy on the political plane or otherwise if we are divided? Will it not be playing easily into the enemy's hand? We must recognize in fact that in recent times, the fascist Ndjamena group somehow took advantage of the persistence of some incoherent stands, even some contradictory ideas within our ranks. Has the leader of the FAN clique not stated that his salvation lies in our internal disputes? Therefore, must we not collect our wits and meet the challenge? It has often been said and repeated that the sine qua non condition for our victory rests on our common desire and our ability to achieve a truly united front in the face of our long-standing enemies. But what have we observed? We have observed that all those who gathered in Brazzaville affirm at all times that they are fighting against the Ndjamena regime. Can we continue to fight on the one hand, while on the other hand we are developing more (?areas of misunderstanding)? Of course not. And at a time when our political leaders are meeting, the patriotic masses of our people [words indistinct] so that in fraternity and as a united body, we can pursue efficiently the liberation struggle on a new basis.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Discusses Economic Recovery, Support for Chad

AB251230 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1420 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Paris, 23 Jul (AZAP) — The founding chairman of the MPR, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, has just granted an exclusive interview to *LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS* in which he confirmed the pursuance of the economic recovery effort in Zaire and his support for Chad. He also responded vehemently to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's threats. Here is the text of the interview:

/LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS/ Citizen President, your capital city is hosting a meeting of Francophone mayors. Kinshasa is a premier French-speaking city of the world. What does the French language represent for you?

[Mobutu] The French language can be considered a vehicle of civilization and a working instrument for communication and intimate relationship within a nation. On the level of relations between states and poeples, I see it first of all as a factor of communication, understanding, and friendship, and as a privileged means of collaboration between my country and all peoples who use this language as a means to express their deep (?feeling) and their willingness to cooperate in friendship with Zaire. The French language is therefore a link that transcends borders and that can help to overcome divisions wherever they exist.

/LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS/ What do you think of your image in France?

[Mobutu] When France or Europe is talked about and I am asked what I think of the manner in which Marshal Mobutu is presented there, I think that to avoid all confusion, some distinction must necessarily be made by taking into account the circles involved. First, there are the mass media. It is obvious that I have not always been pleased with the way some French and European newspapers choose to present Zaire and its leader. This, I think, is due to two major reasons. Some of your colleagues err in their judgment because they want to define Marshal Mobutu and his people on the basis of French and European realities. No doubt, they act in good faith but they forget that what is true beyond the Pyrenees is not necessarily true on this side. There is another category of journalists within the press which the Europeans themselves described as tendentious. It is to those journalists that we owe the malicious reports and the false insinuations and statements that dishonor the press. This being the case, I must say that I have no reason to be particularly pessimistic because with the passing years, your colleagues are learning about Africa all the same.

For my part, I have always said that Zaire must be appreciated for what it really is; that is, by taking into account the realities of its past and the deep aspirations of its people. As for the people, if it is impossible to know them, I will simply say that the tree must be judged by its fruits. For example, Marshal Mobutu represents actions, ideas, and principles to which one must refer in order to judge him and to understand the link that unites him to his people. I will say, therefore, that Africa appreciates the efforts made by certain journalists and newspapers of France and Europe to get to know it better.

As for the French Government and business community, I think they know Marshal Mobutu well and rightly appreciate the value of the sacrifices the Zairian people are making to reorganize their finances and revive their economy. This is very important, for it is on the basis of their perception of Zairian realities that all Franco-Zairian cooperation is founded.

[LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS] The economic results of Zaire are held up as an example by the IMF. Can your country continue this effort much longer?

[Mobutu] I have legitimate reasons to be satisfied with the results obtained through the efforts I have prescribed for my people in order to improve the national finances and revive and revitalize the economy of my country. I admit that these efforts are very strenuous but they befit the results which the IMF did not hesitate to praise and cite as an example. Of course, Zaire intends to pursue its efforts because laxity has always been harmful to all economies in the world and also because it would be senseless for us to stop halfway on such a good path and thus waste all the efforts made so far and the results obtained.

Therefore, I would say that as long as Zaire finds it necessary, it will not retreat from the effort needed for continued progress. The Zairian people know that it is necessary to continue this effort and that they will always be the greatest beneficiaries of it.

[LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS] The Nsele Charter, which was signed in 1967, rejected both capitalism and communism. Where do you now stand, 18 years later?

[Mobutu] Eighteen years after the publication of the Nsele Manifesto on 20 May 1967, the Zairian people have succeeded in keeping equal distance from both capitalism and communism thanks to the philosophy of authenticity. They are neither on the left, nor on the right, nor even in the center. Zaire sees itself in terms of its own realities, and the Zairian feels as if his country is the center of the universe. This political consciousness has enriched my people, who now believe in their own potential and no longer suffer from any complex.

On the social and cultural front, Zairian society has recovered its ancestral values and is being built on Bantu communalism which demands the pooling of all aspirations, efforts, joy, and pains. It is thus that the Zairian nation has now become solidaristic and united around an ideal of peace and happiness by virtue of which each Zairian is struggling freely and firmly. In order to appreciate this situation fully, one has to go back to the situation that prevailed in this country before the Second Republic: the country was divided; each region, each tribe locked itself up in isolation; and the people fought among themselves. There was no nation, whereas today Zaire is a unitary state and its people live together on good terms and are confident in their potential and future.

[LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS] In 1984, you initiated the idea of creating a league of black states. Have you abdndoned this project?

[Mobutu] A great French writer has said that good ideas have no age; they only have a future. So is it with the proposed League of Black-African States (LENA). There is therefore no question of abandoning this project, which, moreover, we are going to launch again soon. I have said and affirmed that the black people have specific characteristics which they have the right to examine in a specific setting. Those who complained loudly about the division of Africa did so with the sole aim of preserving their established positions on the continent in order to ensure their leadership.

Questioning this leadership, Zaire intends to help set up structures capable of consolidating and perfecting African unity through the proposed League of Black-African States. The League of Black-African States is therefore not directed against anyone. I am sure that this league will help resolve our continent's serious contradictions.

[LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS] What do you think of the present situation in Chad and the Libyan occupation of the northern part of the country?

[Mobutu] In my speech of 5 December 1984 I said: "We are convinced that a political solution through sincere reconciliation can bring more hope for the future than a victory that is won in rancor and that calls only for revenge." While reaffirming that it is an affair for the Chadians themselves, I must also say that no one is satisfied with the present situation in that country. That is why Zaire vehemently condemns the occupation of the northern part of Chad by Libya and appeals to the conscience of the world for all men of goodwill to help the Chadians regain their unity with respect for their dignity, their wishes and their aspirations. For its part, Zaire did not hesitate to rush in solidarity to the aid of a friendly sister country of the subregion in answer to a call for help from that country. Today, we are still helping Chad to recover its equilibrium. We shall always be prepared to help the Chadians in their search for a solution that can bring lasting peace to their country.

[LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS] Col al-Qadhdhafi has made threats against you. Do you take them seriously? Are you afraid of international terrorism in Zaire?

[Mobutu] In the threats made against me by Col al-Qadhdhafi, I see first of all the deliberate intention to sow discord in our part of the continent and this makes me very sad. As for taking those threats seriously, I think that would amount to giving the Libyan head of state an importance which he does not have and which he will never have. In fact, it is only by doing great things for the progress of humanity that one can hope to become a great man and leave one's name in history. This is not the case with Col al-Qadhdhafi who spends his time plotting wicked deals and

investing his petrodollars in criminal undertakings. He must know, though, that everything has an end.

Concerning international terrorism of which Col al-Qadhdhafi is the recognized financier, I think we should no longer continue to wait for the disasters. The terrorists themselves must feel insecure, threatened, and hunted wherever they hatch their evil machinations. This task is one of the responsibilities of the Intelligence and Action Service that I established recently. Henceforth, Zaire will go where it is necessary to go in order to react to terrorist activities and to forestall plots.

AZAP Comments on Repression, Violence in RSA

AB251150 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0820 GMT 25 JUL 85

[AZAP commentary: "South Africa in Its Own Trap"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 25 Jul (AZAP) — The racist South African regime has been caught in its own trap: On the one hand, it faces strong protests from all over the world calling for lifting the state of emergency, and on the other hand, it is confronted with the determination of the blacks not to allow themselves to be intimidated by the repression.

Whereas the South African regime believed it could break down the nationalists' daring enthusiasm by adopting hasty radical measures, it is now faced with a people more determined than ever to carry on with their struggle for justice and political freedom. The many arrests carried out on varying charges in the provinces affected by the state of emergency are evidence of the disarray of Pretoria, which is gradually losing control of the situation in the country.

By resorting to indiscriminate repression, the apartheid regime shows its inability to bring about the integration of the country's various communities in an atmosphere of peace and tolerance. This fact also frustrates the hope aroused in some observers last year by the constitutional reform that cynically disregards the rights of the black majority.

True to its reputation, South Africa remains indifferent to the criticisms by the international community and pins its hopes on using, when the time comes, its terrible repressive force. The violence prevailing in that country is unavoidable as long as the fundamental problem, that of the political rights of the black majority, remains unsolved.

Thus, the infernal cycle of violence and repression in which South Africa has engaged itself, is consistent with the turns of the events and is the result of its racist policy. Deprived of any means of defense, the black majority has no alternative. Their resistance to the racist regime is praiseworthy.

The apartheid regime, which is caught up in its own trap, can only put an end to the violence by carrying out thorough political reforms. Now, although no one wishes for prolonged trouble in South Africa, it is obvious that for the time being only Pretoria has the key to the problem. It is up to Pretoria to tell the world when the political changes expected by the black majority will take place to end the violence.

BENIN

Identity Cards Required for Citizens Over 18

AB251648 Parakou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Excerpt] All Beninese citizens must possess their identity cards. This is the least demand which could be made of a self-respecting citizen who respects our country's law. Yet, paradoxically, it happens that many militants of the revolution in our country are without identity cards. This deplorable situation was at the heart of yesterday's session of the permanent committee of the National Executive Committee which, in the face of this situation, has taken a number of measures.

The other deplorable phenomenon is the increase in retrogressive practices and ruinous ceremonies in which citizens of our country are plunged into the attendant exhibitionism. The result is the ruin of militants and with it, the worsening of the national economic situation. Here too, the National Executive Committee has made practical decisions to end this disturbing situation. The minister of information and communication, Comrade Ali Houdou, summarizes the details:

[Begin Ali Houdou recording] The head of state has presented to the permanent committee of the National Executive Committee a report on the problem encountered by public security agents charged with keeping order and guaranteeing the security of the popular masses of our towns and villages in the face of militants not possessing identity papers during their movements within national territory. After careful examination of this report, the permanent committee has decided on the following to put an end to this deplorable situation:

First, any militant of the revolution aged 18 years or above should imperatively and compulsorily procure an identity card.

Second, any militant of the revolution whose identity card has expired should compulsorily have it renewed.

Third, in any event, as of 1 September 1985, any Beninese who is not able to produce a card during identity checks will be arrested by the law enforcement agencies. Permanent state employees found in this situation will have their salaries suspended.

In addition, as of 1 September 1985, exit permits to leave the national territory will also not be granted by the comrade minister at the presidency in charge of the interior, public security, and territorial administration except upon the presentation of an identity card and a passport. Firm and specific instructions have been given to the comrade minister attached to the president's office in charge of the interior, public security, and territorial administration, to the comrade chairmen of state committees for provincial administration, and to comrade chairmen of revolutionary committees for district administration to take every measure necessary for issuing identity cards to all militants who apply. [End recording]

BURKINA FASO

President Receives Albanian Working Youth Group

AB251640 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] At the Entente Council Building this morning, the comrade president of Burkina Faso received a delegation of the Union of Working Youth of Albania [AUWY]. The 3-man delegation was led by Comrade Haxhire Xhani, secretary general of the AUWY. The delegation will also hold a meeting with Burkinabe students at the University of Ouagadougou scheduled for 1530.

GUINEA

Government Takes Steps Against Arbitrary Arrests

AB252140 Paris AFP in French 1822 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Conakry, 25 Jul (AFP) — The Guinean Government has decided to take some measures against arbitrary arrests and settlement of scores which took place after the 4 July abortive coup. An official communique released today in Conakry denounced "the arbitrary arrests" and the "settlement of scores" which took place "through the fault of a few security agents."

An urgent call has been made to all agents of the security services authorized to arrest suspects "to inform the head of the ward to whom he would have to present a warrant initialed by his supervisor," the communique added. The head of the ward will also be in charge of keeping an eye on the suspect's property until the end of the investigation.

The abortive coup by Colonel Diarra Traore, it is recalled, had brought about many extortions against the Malinke traders, the ethnic group to which almost all the coup plotters belonged. A large number of Malinkes, who constitute a minority group in Conakry, fled the capital to return to their native region in the eastern part of the country.

According to diplomatic sources, about 200 people were arrested in Guinea after the 4 July events. No indication was given today about the expected reshuffle within the government or about the fate of plotters.

The government's spokesman, Captain Mohamed Traore, told AFP on 19 July that an investigation panel was at work and that the plotters would be tried in accordance with human rights considerations.

LIBERIA

Doe Orders INA Military Members To Leave Army

AB251756 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Members of the Interim National Assembly [INA] who are holding military ranks have been ordered to resign from the army if they desire to seek political offices in the sworn civilian

government. Head of State and Commander in Chief [CIC] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, who gave the order last night, said such resignation would qualify the military INA member to participate in the electoral process for political offices in the Second Republic. The head of state was speaking last night at the Unity Conference Center, Virginia, outside Monrovia, during a fund raising dinner hosted by the National Democratic Party of Liberia, NDPL. CIC Doe said the resignation of the military officers in the INA was also necessary so that opposition candidates who are not military personnel would not feel threatened by the uniforms and ranks of the competitors. He said we can not promote free and fair elections when in fact we have aspiring politicians with guns on their sides and dressed in camouflage uniforms at the polls. Head of State Doe said he deemed it expedient and appropriate that all military INA members resign their military ranks so that the Liberian people could be assured that the elections would be free and fair.

Warns Against Election Violence
AB252152 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] The Head of State CIC Samuel K. Doe has warned that the leader of any political party or grouping who attempts to promote violence during the electoral process would be dealt with in keeping with the law. He said government is trying to return the country to genuine civilian rule through the ballot box and would not tolerate disturbance from leaders of political parties or groupings intended to thwart a smooth transition.

Head of State Doe sounded the warning last night during a fund raising dinner at the Unity Conference Center in Virginia, in support of his candidacy as standard bearer of the National Democratic Party of Liberia. Dr Doe hinted that security reports reaching him indicated that certain proposed political parties were claiming that they would cause chaos in the country if the parties did not register. Head of State Doe, however, assured the Liberian citizens and residents that the army and police were ready and prepared to protect peace and the nation's stability. CIC Doe regretted how certain politicians in the country were accusing government of being responsible for delays in the registration of the political parties and said government has done everything possible, politically and financially, to ensure a multiparty race during the elections yet we are being accused of blocking other parties, the head of state said.

In a LINA report, he noted that the executive branch of government has no power over the judiciary, adding that if any political party went to the court and encountered obstacles, it was the duty of that party to reexamine itself to find out where it had gone wrong and not the others.

The head of state said: I want to assure the Liberian people that I had no objection to any political party, adding that, that is why I have made appeals to the citizens of this country to drop objections against political parties to ensure the participation of more parties in the ensuing elections.

MALI

Kim Il-song Invites President To Visit DPRK
AB252216 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] On behalf of the head of state, Mohamed Alousseini Toure, permanent secretary at the presidency, this morning received the DPRK ambassador to Mali, His Excellency Hong Il-ho. The Korean ambassador was bearer of a message from President Kim Il-song, in which he renewed his invitation to President Moussa Traore to pay an official visit to the DPRK. The two officials discussed ways to strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Republic of Mali and the DPRK. The permanent secretary at the presidency asked the ambassador to convey to President Kim Il-song the greetings of President Moussa Traore as well as those of the Malian people, their party, and their government to the DPRK people, their party, and their government.

NIGER

Ide Oumarou Returns From Addis Ababa 24 July
AB251527 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Mr Ide Oumarou, the OAU secretary general, returned to Niamey this afternoon from Addis Ababa. He was welcomed on arrival at the airport by the chairman of the National Development Council and the prime minister. He was later saluted by chief of Defense Staff of the FAN [Armed Forces of Niger] and members of the government, the diplomatic corps, top officials, and a large crowd of rejoicing people led by a large delegation of the AFN [Nigerie Women's Association] which welcomed the aircraft at the Niamey Airport.

NIGERIA

Gambari Pledges Support for African Development
AB251758 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Nigeria is committed to the goal of achieving economic prosperity for Africa. The minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, stated this in Lagos yesterday at a luncheon he gave in honor of five outgoing ambassadors.

Dr Gambari said that the Federal Military Government will foster regional economic cooperation as a means of enhancing the continent's economic development. He said that Nigeria's economy was picking up and that this development will enable the government to translate into concrete actions its determination to effect social and economic transformation.

The outgoing ambassadors are those from Lebanon, Iraq, Canada, the Soviet Union, and Mauritania.

SENEGAL

Diouf Statement on State of Emergency in RSA

AB250950 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Statement by President Abdou Diouf following the declaration of the state of emergency in South Africa issued in Dakar on 24 July — read by announcer]

[Text] The segregationist South African Government, increasingly desperate in the face of the great and persistent resistance put up by our black brothers against its apartheid policy, has just declared a state of emergency. Thus, the security forces, now given a free hand, are arbitrarily oppressing, arresting, and assassinating people who are only demanding their most elementary rights as human beings. Africa unanimously draws the attention of the international community to this situation and places it before its responsibilities. It asks especially those who lived and fought so courageously against nazism in the interest of all humanity to remember, respond and, above all, take appropriate sanctions, particularly economic, so that apartheid will meet the same fate as its sinister predecessor.

I appeal to public opinion and above all to governments of countries to whom the United Nations Charter entrusts a prime responsibility in the maintenance of peace in the world. Let the South African Government and its accomplices not be misled. As long as apartheid is not swept away, that country and beyond it — our planet — will never live in true peace.

Africa, through me, reaffirms its active solidarity with our brothers of the ANC and the PAC [Pan-African Congress] in their just struggle and expresses once again its determination to implement measures recently adopted in Addis Ababa for the total eradication of this shame of our century — apartheid.

French Social Affairs Minister Arrives on Visit

AB251800 Dakar Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Mrs Georgina Dufoix, French minister of social affairs and national solidarity and the French Government's spokesman, arrived in Dakar last night on a 5-day official visit to Senegal at the invitation of President Abdou Diouf. During the visit, she will be received in audience by the head of state and will also hold discussions with other members of the government. At this very moment, our guest is attending a luncheon party being held in her honor. Six ministers were invited to the party. Tomorrow, Saturday [as heard], Mrs Georgina Dufoix will visit Matam Department where she will inspect the resettlement project for our fellow countrymen who have returned home after spending some time in France. In fact, the problem of the returnees will be one of the topics that the French minister of social affairs and national solidarity will discuss with Senegalese authorities.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Opening Speech at People's Assembly

MB250602 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the opening of the People's Assembly in Luanda on 24 July — recorded]

[Text] Comrades and Deputies: We are opening yet another ordinary session of the People's Assembly. Thus we will once again have the opportunity to analyze problems related to the economic management of the country, and the work agenda will include the discussion and approval of the executive reports of the 1983 national plan and the accounting reports of the state general budget for 1983 and 1984.

Besides these aspects, you, the comrade deputies, will be informed about the evolution of the political and military situation in Angola, which is characterized by the increase of imperialism's aggressiveness in its bid to destabilize a number of countries in southern Africa through South Africa and the armed bandits. I would also like to praise the efforts made by our defense and security forces to thwart enemy action.

As you know, I recently returned from Addis Ababa, where an Angolan delegation attended the OAU summit of African heads of state and government. This meeting focused on the serious economic crisis affecting almost all African countries. The OAU meeting established a forum that will permit the merger and coordination of efforts by all African countries to intensify the struggle against famine, desertification, economic dependency, and underdevelopment. A number of strategic guidelines were defined to correct the policies of economic development conceived by certain countries in the past which have proven inadequate. Emphasis was placed on the need for (?future development) [words indistict] the structures on which future industrial development will rely. The meeting also focused on the African countries' heavy external debt and the need for the African countries to negotiate it as a bloc with their creditors. The importance of regional and continental economic cooperation, in the spirit of the Lagos Plan, was also stressed.

Besides economic and financial issues, the OAU summit also analyzed and discussed the serious political and military problems of southern Africa. South Africa's dilatory maneuvers were denounced. The abolition of aprtheid was demanded, as well as the implementation of Resolution 435 leading to Namibia's independence. The complicity of the United States and its abusive interference in the internal issues of the People's Republic of Angola were also denounced. This interference was previously camouflaged under the so-called policy of constructive engagement with South Africa, but now it has legally come into the open with the revocation of the so-called Clark amendment, which allows the United States to directly and openly support the enemies of the Angolan people. The OAU stood united in its condemnation of this hostile act of the United States and demonstrated its solidarity with the Angolan people. It also expressed its profound concern over southern Africa's climate of tension, threatening world peace and security.

The joint stance of the African heads of state, as expressed in the declaration issued in Addis Ababa, justifies the imperialist theory that the conflict in southern Africa is part of an East-West confrontation. In truth, the struggle of the southern African peoples aims at putting an end to South African colonialism in Namibia as well as apartheid, which is an anachronistic and racist political system, and guaranteeing the security of the African states in the region.

In conclusion, we can state that the OAU has overcome its internal crisis. The consensus reached at this summit's various deliberations constitutes proof of undeniable maturity, cohesion [words indistinct]. These conditions permitted the passing of pertinent and realistic measures in the economic and political fields, and they now await decisive actions in order to be carried out. It was with satisfaction that we verified that the declaration of the OAU's moral and political solidarity with our struggle was made at a time when all the Angolan people from Cabinda Province to Cunene Province reiterated by means of massive cultural demonstrations their total support and commitment to the policy of the MPLA-Labor Party and their unwavering determination to defend their achievements.

Our people have demonstrated that they are aware that imperialism is threatening their independence and the popular democratic society with the same determination. All this notwithstanding, the Angolans are fully engaged in strengthening their militancy. Thus, neocolonialism will not succeed and Angola will continue to advance on the progressive and socialist path.

Comrades, it goes without saying that our country receives the special attention of this body with the aim of analyzing and solving some of the problems that most seriously affect the lives of our people. One of the problems is that of state administration, but the means that we have are inadequate to keep pace with the work (?at this moment). This is a fundamental instrument for the application of our party's policies. It has been one of our major concerns. This prompts us to make efforts to improve its operations and functioning so as to find the quickest solutions to the (?urgent) problems facing the nation. [passage indistinct] As spokesmen for the aspirations and the needs of the people, [words indistinct] so as to overcome their problems. We must also stress the inadequate functioning of our labor commissions. This problem (?was also discussed) by the deputies in the previous session. This and other situations, which make our work difficult, are being [words indistinct] and must be analyzed in depth.

(?As we shall be holding) the party's second congress, it is imperative that the assembly's competent commission, all the concerned experts, should support the party in studying these problems and the measures of solving them.

Comrade Deputies, reports on the implementation of the general state budget for 1983-84, as you know, clearly reflect the difficulties and the efforts that the country has been making so as to reduce the sacrifices that our people have been making. As a result of the austerity policy that has been implemented for some time now, we have carried out [words indistinct] in enterprises and institutions. This enables us to reduce the budget deficit to more acceptable levels. [Words indistinct] policy which may on

short-term basis bring about the desired economic and financial stabilization. However, there are still some knots of strangulation, particularly in the field of revenue-collection, where the contribution of state and mixed enterprises continues to be very low when one takes into account the investments put into them. In order to improve the technical and material supplies to enterprises and goods for the people, in 1984 the country spent about $(?172) million on imports. A vast part of this amount was covered by our mineral resources through confirmed [passage indistinct] obviously has had negative effects on the country's exchange resources. [Passage indistinct].

Comrade Deputies, this People's Assembly's session is being held at a time when intense preparations are under way for three major events which will take place in the country this year: the nonaligned ministerial conference, the second party congress, and the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of our independence. Thus, the Hotel President is being renovated. The nonaligned ministerial conference will be attended by many guests representing more than 100 countries. Let us all contribute to its success. Let us demonstrate that we are open to the world and are ready to (?help implement its objectives) so that this (?conference) may be part of our hisotry as a conference of unity and cohesion and the promotion of the Nonaligned (?Movement) and its anticolonialist and anti-imperialist nature.

As for the 10th anniversary of national independence, the party leadership has decided to move the big celebrations to mark the independence anniversary [11 November] to 10 December, the (?date of the party's foundation), when we shall hold a mammoth rally. All celebrations of the date of the founding of the party and the proclamation of national independence will be held on that day. Let us then prepare ourselves to greet the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of independence and date of the party's founding with new military, political, and economic victories.

I declare the 10th session of the People's Assembly open.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

BOTSWANA

UN Official Says Team To Assess Raid Damages

MB250926 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] The president of the UN General Assembly, Mr Paul Lusaka, has said that Botswana is highly regarded at the United Nations because of its admirable principles. Mr Lusaka made the statement at a press conference at the studios of Radio Botswana yesterday. He has been in Botswana since Sunday at the invitation of the minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe.

Mr Lusaka told about 20 journalists and diplomats that his visit is (?a prelude) to the report of UN assessment team on the damages caused by the 14 June raid on Gaborone by South African commandos. He also called on all member states of the United Nations to implement all UN resolutions. He said the United Nations suffered from the nonimplementation of resolutions by member states due to ideological and other differences.

He intimated that the Namibian question has enough frustrations, having taken so many years to resolve and is still unresolved. Mr Lusaka also pointed out that the question of the Cuban presence in Angola was irrelevant to the question of the Namibian independence.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Discusses Enhancing Country's Gains

MB250529 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Marshal Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, stressed in Maputo today that the enhancement of our gains must not be the task of a ministry or a department, but part and parcel of the education of every citizen. The Mozambican head of state said this at the end of his 3 and 1/2 hour tour of the old Maputo city center. President Samora Machel also said that all those who are aware of the need to enhance the country's gains have the total support of the party, the People's Assembly, and government. The supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution pointed out that despite the few resources the country presently has, it is possible to rehabilitate most of what is in a run-down condition thourghout the country. Accordingly, he called for a national, rather than regional, outlook.

President Samora Machel was accompanied in his tour of the old Maputo city center by high-ranking party and national officials.

Chissano on Solution to Regional Instability

MB251106 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Joaquim Chissano, has stressed that the international community must contribute to the strengthening of the defense capability of Mozambique and Angola in the form of investments and loans that may lead to quick progress in economic, social, and cultural development. Joaquim Chissano, who was speaking in London yesterday at a conference on southern Africa, said that this is the first of a series of four essential points so as to secure a solution to the instability in southern Africa.

As a second point, he said that the armed bandits must be fought in any center where they prepare themselves outside Mozambique, adding that any hesitation in this struggle constitutes an encouragement to armed banditry.

Third, Joaquim Chissano said that it was necessary to redouble efforts to put an end to apartheid and said that a solution in South Africa entailed support for the ANC and the United Democratic Front and the application of UN Resolution 435 on Nambia.

Fourth, he said that it was necessary that the international community should compel South Africa to take a much more

serious attitude to its relations with the southern African countries.

Electricity Rationed in Beira After Lines Cut

MB251751 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] According to reports from the Sofala provincial capital, the armed bandits have carried out a sabotage operation against the power lines supplying electricity to the city of Beira.

Following this act of sabotage by the armed bandits, rationing has been introduced in the distribution of power to the city of Beira from alternative sources.

A source with Electricity of Mozambique, in Beira, said that the armed bandits sabotaged pylons in the Revue region of Chibabava District on 16 July.

SOUTH AFRICA

More on French Action, Security Council Session

Botha: UN Call 'Opportunistic'

MB251645 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Pik Botha has labeled as impulsive and opportunistic the initiative to call a meeting of the Security Council over South Africa. Responding to a question, he said it is interesting to note that the Security Council meeting has been called by France, a country that itself recently declared a state of emergency in the French colony of New Caledonia in the Pacific ocean.

Mr Botha pointed out that 5,000 security troops were sent to the island, which has a population of 140,000, to restore law and order.

French Envoy Briefs Government

MB251416 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 25 Jul 8

[Text] Our political news staff reports that Mr Pierre Boyer, the French ambassador to South Africa, has briefed the South African Department of Foreign Affairs on his government's decision to freeze all new investments in South Africa. Mr Boyer was recalled by his government and will leave from Jan Smuts Airport on Sunday.

Comments on Departure

MB251952 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The French Embassy has confirmed that the French ambassador to South Africa will leave for France on Sunday.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Andre le Roux] In confirming his ambassador's departure from South Africa this coming Sunday morning, a spokesman for the French Embassy in Pretoria again stated the three steps his government had decided to take against the country: first, the recall of its ambassador with immediate effect; second, a freeze on all new French investment in South Africa; and third, the introduction of a UN Security Council resolution by the French condemning South Africa and proposing punitive measures against South Africa.

On the first score, Mr Boyer, who explained his government's action to the director general of foreign affairs, Mr Ray Killen, at the Union Buildings late this afternoon, is due to leave South Africa for France on board a French UTA flight on Sunday morning, after addressing a news conference at Jan Smuts Airport. Diplomatic observers found the French action to be a curious brand of diplomacy. First, they did not inform the South African Government of the steps through the channels of normal diplomatic practice, nor did France bother to inofrm South Africa, as is custom, of its pending action at the United Nations. In fact, Mr Boyer's visit to Mr Killen this afternoon was the first official contact between the two governments since the announcement by the French premier more than 24 hours before. Mr Boyer spent only 10 minutes in Mr Killen's office.

[Boyer] I paid a visit to Dr Killen, and I gave him the facts of the statement made in Paris yesterday by the French prime minister.

[Le Roux] I see. When are you about to leave?

[Boyer] I think I will leave on Sunday.

[Le Roux] Is it a permanent thing? Will you be back if circumstances change?

[Boyer] I have no indication of that, but of course, if circumstances changed, it is quite possible that I could come back. But I have no information of that. And I do not think the government has made any decision.

[Le Roux] Do you expect a change in your government's attitude as time goes on?

[Boyer] What I expect is a change in the situation here, in South Africa. [End recording]

Nuclear Hardware Not Affected

MB251254 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] The French protest action over the state of emergency will apparently not affect its commitments to the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station. ESCOM's [Electricity Supply Commission] assistant general manager, J.L. (Rothman), says it appears that France's present commitment will not be affected.

France is contracted to supply nuclear harware for the plant in the Cape. Yesterday it announced that it would be suspending all new investment in South Africa and recalling its ambassador with immediate effect.

Envoy Speaks at UN

MB260525 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2210 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 25, SAPA — The unrest in South Africa was being instigated to frustrate the process of reform that was taking place in the country, the South African ambassador to the United States [title as received), Mr Kurt von Schirnding, told a United Nations Security Council meeting today. The text of his address was released in Pretoria.

Addressing the special meeting, called by France to discuss the state of emergency in South Africa, Mr von Schirnding said the South African Government did not regard the internal situation in South Africa as a matter for discussion in the Security Council.

South Africa rejected the council's "double standards" in debating the state of emergency in certain parts of South Africa while choosing to ignore similar situations in other countries.

Mr Von Schirnding said the South African Government was ready to "enter into dialogue and negotiation" with representatives of black opinion to find "an equitable solution" to the country's problems and which would satisfy the reasonable aspirations of all its peoples.

"My government is seeking to create structures of government which will allow participation by all without domination. The process is aimed at achieving a political dispensation involving all the communities in the country."

Mr von Schirnding quoted from a speech made by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, in June 1985, in which Mr Botha said he "emphatically rejects the charge that our constitutional objectives run counter to civilised conceptions of human rights, dignity and freedom, irrespective of race, colour or religion."

Mr Botha had said in his speech that the "fundamental aim" had been to enable the country's peoples to cooperate in a way voluntarily agreed between them. The South African Government did not have any rigid ideas about the type of franchise to be enjoyed by each group. "It may be universal adult franchise or a qualified franchise or a mixture of systems," Mr Botha had said.

Mr von Schirnding said Mr Botha had stated that the South African Government stood for "an evolutionary process of adaptation and innovation based upon and tailored to the circumstances."

One condition that had been laid down was that violence as a means of achieving political ends had to be forsworn. This was a condition any reasonable person would have accepted, Mr von Schirnding said.

"It is manifestly clear that my government has embarked upon sincere efforts at reform in stark contradiction to many countries in the world. More and more black Africans are standing up and saying exactly that. But the unrest has been and is being instigated to frustrate this process. Moderate black leadership is being intimidated by acts of assassination, murder, arson, and threats to their lives and properties in order to prevent their becoming involved in the negotiating process."

Mr von Schirnding said no government could allow lawlessness to continue unchecked. "The excesses perpetrated by the extremist left have been beyond belief." They had indulged in not only "murder, arson and wanton acts of destruction of property" but in such "barbaric acts" as burning people alive.

He said essential services in black areas had been stopped, transport disrupted, rubbish had piled up and shops had been gutted. The inhabitants, mainly blacks, feared for their lives whenever they emerged from their homes. The authorities had tried for months to restore order with normal powers but to no avail. This was why additional powers were necessary.

"This council must realise that if it had been possible to restore order and normality in the black areas by the use of normal, standard methods, the authorities would have done so. But the violence had passed beyond the point where it could be brought under control by normal police actions and additional measures were necessary."

He said the government realised what the consequences of such action would be. But it felt it had a duty to protect lives and property, not in white areas, but in black areas that had requested action from the authorities.

"Have the French themselves not discovered that the protection of civilians under unrest conditions required additional security measures? The French prime minister has done the cause of reform a disservice. France's own experience should have persuaded him of the error of his government's impulsive, if not opportunistic action."

Mr von Schirnding said the measures proposed by the French prime minister, Mr Laurent Fabius, would, if implemented, bring "nothing but misery" to the people he professed to wanting to help.

"Inevitably, the black people of South Africa will be the first to feel the effects of measures designed to undermine the South African economy. Is this what the French prime minister wants?"

The South African ambassador said the state of emergency pleased no one in South Africa and would be lifted as soon as the violence diminished. "We shall continue the process of dialogue and debate and nothing this council may say or plan will deter us from doing what we believe is in the best interests of all the people of South Africa," he said.

U.S., UK Oppose Sanctions

MB250540 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] The United States and Britain have indicated their opposition to France's call in the United Nations Security Council for economic sanctions against South Africa. The American and

British delegates expressed their reservations about this method to bring about change in the country.

Lieutenant General Vernon Walters of the United States said that such extreme measures would not produce the desired result, while Mr Peter Maxey of Britain said it would be irresponsible to call for measures which past experience had shown to be ineffective. Mr Maxey said he was referring to the case of southern Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe, where mandatory sanctions against the white regime had had only a limited effect. The Security Council will vote today on the French proposal.

Urban Councils Leader Urges End to Violence

MB260530 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] The president of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa, Mr Steve Kgame, says his association aligns itself with the statement by the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, that violence in black townships must stop. Mr Kgame told the SABC that blacks could not achieve what they wanted through violence, and that a right thinking person could not use violence to achieve what he wanted.

He said the time had come for black leaders in South Africa to sit down and to discuss the problems facing blacks in South Africa. Mr Kgame added that he failed to understand why people who wanted change in South Africa were the same people who were killing each other. In his opinion, South Africa's problems could only be solved through peaceful negotiation.

Methodist Leader Urges Preparing for Black Rule

MB250737 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] A top church leader says whites in South Africa should prepare for black rule. The ex-president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, the Reverend Abel Hendricks, says he regards it as a very high priority that churches in South Africa embark on an aggressive campaign preparing, equipping, and guiding their white members for black majority rule. Reverend Hendricks has told the World Methodist Council Peace Conference in London that South Africa stands on a threshold of war and peace.

Earlier, the current president of the Methodist Church, the Reverend Peter Storey, told the conference that the government should recall parliament and begin dismantling apartheid immediately. It should also hold a national convention to draw up a new constitution for all race groups, and free all political prisoners.

Umtata Details 'Battering' of Gold Market

MB260643 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] The state of emergency is having an adverse effect on economic conditions in South Africa. All financial markets are taking a battering and observers say this is the result of the emergency rule in parts of the country and the French ban on new investments. Gold shares in the Johannesburg stock exchange have been most affected. This report from Zayed Kachalia:

Billions of rand have been lost on the stock exchange as American investors flocked to sell off thier gold shares and stockbrokers fear that the selling could gain momentum today. Gold shares also closed lower on the London stock exchange, despite bargain hunting, has operated 52 other mining shares in the wake of the state of emergency. [Sentence as heard]

According to stockbrokers the large scale American gold shares selling was sparked by the announcement that France is to curb all new investments in South Africa. The rand has also fallen to below 50 U.S. cents in chaotic late trading despite intervention from the South African Reserve Bank. Observers say the value of the rand could fall further, if more gold shares are sold. They are concerned about what they fear is the government's inability to do enough talking at present, which they say has created a climate of uncertainty.

Police Official Denies Statement on Unrest

MB251425 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] The commander of the police counterinsurgency unit has denied reports that he called unrest in South Africa just the usual Sunday sports.

A statement issued by the police public relations directorate in Pretoria says Major General (Dirk Vandrag) had in fact said that stone throwing in some areas had become so common that it was regarded by some as merely a Sunday sport. Maj Gen (Vandrag) was criticised for his remark when it was reported yesterday that he had told a journalist that unrest was just the usual Sunday sports.

Further Reportage on Violence, Police Action

UDF Official Fined

MB251302 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] With the state of emergency into its 5th day, the number of those detained since Sunday's declaration of a state of emergency is heading for 800.

Yesterday the acting national publicity secretary of the United Democratit Front, Trevor Manuel, and three other activists, were fined for public violence. The four appeared in a Wynberg regional court. Mr Manuel, (Margret Solomon), and (Danida

Esau) were each fined 100 rand or 50 days. (Louisa Solomon) was fined 200 rand or 100 days. Two other people were acquitted.

The appearance of the six follows the disruption in February last year of a people's congress party meeting in Mitchell's Plain in the Cape.

Mandela Ceremony, Funeral Banned

MB251737 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The funeral of three men who died last weekend at(Tumahole) near Parys has been banned temporarily for fear of possible violence. Parys magistrate, Mr (P. Amantz), ruled that they may only be buried during the week.

The regional commissioner of Soweto, Brigadier (Jan Coetzee), also declared today, under powers in terms of the state of emergency, that celebrations for Nelson Mandela's birthday have been banned. The celebrations were to have been held at Jabulani Stadium in Soweto this coming weekend.

25 July Police Report

MB251840 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1835 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 25, SAPA — In a situation report of unrest incidents from noon to 7:30pm today, the SAP Public Relations Division in Pretoria reported:

a. Eastern Cape

1. Nine blacks stoned a private lorry. R500 damages. There were no arrests or police action.

2. Blacks stoned a SADF vehicle. The SADF in their turn fired one R1 round and fatally wounded a 16-year-old youth.

3. An unknown number of blacks threw stones at members of the SAP. Three blacks (aged 16, 17 and 18 years) were arrested.

4. In another incident an electricity sub-station was found to be set alight. R10,000 damages. No police action.

5. In four different incidents, three private vehicles and one bus were set alight with damages totalling R41,000. One black youth was arrested.

B. East Rand

1. An unknown number of blacks stones members of the SADF. One 17-year-old black youth was arrested. He tried to escape and was shot by the SADF in his left hip. No further arrests or damages.

C. South West Districts (Oudtshoorn Division)

1. Yesterday (July 21) approximately 150 blacks threw stones at a members of the development board who defended himself with his .38 revolver. One black man, who was wounded in his right thigh, was carried away by the crowd. No police action and no arrests.

D. Witwatersrand

1. A group of seven blacks stoned a goods train. Two black youths were arrested. Damages are unknown.

Students Said 'Trickling Back'

MB251850 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Hundreds of pupils around the country were this week trickling back to classes after their mass boycott since the beginning of the year, the Department of Education and Training (DET) public relations officer, Mr Edgar Posselt, announced yesterday.

Mr Posselt said attendance at classes at secondary schools in the riot-torn areas of the Eastern Cape, East Rand and Johannesburg had improved compared to last Friday and Monday this week.

Mr Posselt did not give any figures but said the daily reports from the regional offices around the country showed a vast improvement compared with the previous week. He declined to say whether the improvement could be attributed to the state of emergency declared on Saturday.

A survey by *THE STAR* showed there was no attendance at all secondary, lower and higher primary schools in Duduza (Nigel), Tsakane (Brakpan), kwaThema (Springs) and Ratanda (Heidelberg).

Attendance at other East Rand townships was satisfactory.

About 45,000 Pretoria pupils boycotted classes from yesterday in protest against the delayed implementation of the constitution for students representative councils.

Boycotts in the townships of Mamelodi, Atteridgeville and Soshanguve were today confirmed by Mr Edgar Posselt, who said theere was no attendance at all 35 Atteridgeville schools yesterday.

He said at five of the 10 Mamelodi schools the attendance varied between 10 and 60 percent in the morning while there was no attendance at the other five.

At Soshanguve, there was no attendance at four of the five secondary schools where pupils demanded the immediate withdrawal of the riot police from the township.

He said only the Lethabong Secondary School in Zone F, Soshanguve had about 90 percent attendance and classes continued as normal.

447 Arrested in Transkei

MB260723 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Authorities in Transkei continue their crackdown on government opponents. In a house-to-house search at Ezibeleni township near Queenstown yesterday, police picked 447 people into custody. Franz Kruger has the story:

[Kruger] Transkei's commissioner of police, General R.S. Mantanga, confirmed the operation, in which the township was completely sealed off by police supported by Transkei soldiers. However, most of those held had already been released, he said, leaving 170 people who would be charged for various offenses.

The operation had been routine, Gen Mantanga said. A number of companies in Queenstown reported production losses as the raid prevented staff from getting to work until after lunch in some cases. Gen Mantanga also said 17 people had been arrested for breaking the curfew, since it was imposed on Monday night. The curfew is applicable throughout Transkei and operates between 2200 and 0500.

Arrests Total 891

MB260619 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0607 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 26, SAPA — The following is the 8am unrest situation report issued by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria.

The total of arrests under the emergency regulations is now 891.

In the townships near Port Elizabeth a police patrol discovered a fire at a secondary school. One classroom was destroyed. A defence force unit extinguished the fire. In the same area, a bus driver was slightly injured when his vehicle was stoned. In the same area, a private home was slight damaged by a petrol bomb.

In Kwamashu, near Durban, a private home was extensively damaged when two petrol bombs were hurled at it.

No injuries were reported.

Coetzee Statement on Arrests

MB260840 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0831 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 26, SAPA — The commissioner of the SAP, General John Coetzee, issued a statement today to clarify confusion surrounding the number of arrests since emergency regulations took effect in 36 magisterial districts on Sunday.

Though the number of arrests might seem high, it was important to realise that the police were not only involved in patrolling the troubled areas but were intensely involved in investigative work, General Coetzee said in the statement, issued by the SAP Public Relations Division in Pretoria.

He said that apart from seeking "the main troublemakers and those responsible for urging people to violence", it was also important to track down those responsible for the many unsolved crimes, "such as brutal killings in public, the burning down of houses and shops and the destruction of property."

"General Coetzee said that in each case where crime was committed whether during unrest or not, it was the police's duty to track down the culprits," the statement said.

He said many "hideous" crimes had been committed in strife-torn areas during the past year and police would endeavour to bring to trial all those responsible.

"General Coetzee added that it was incorrect to assume that the police were deliberately denying information to the media in regard to the unrest," the statement said.

"He said that where serious incidents took place these would be released as soon as possible with all the relevant facts."

The statement added, however, that "incidents of negligible importance should be given negligible publicity."

The general "again stressed that the police had no intention of denying information to the public and he appealed to the media to assist the police in further defusing the situation."

General Coetzee thanked the media for their assistance so far and "the encouraging manner in which they have responded to the appeal," the statement said.

Sabotage Not Suspected in Rail Power Outage

MB260610 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0602 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Johannesburg, July 26, SAPA — Sabotage was not responsible for a power failure that delayed suburban trains running to and from Johannesburg for up to half-an-hour this morning, an ESCOM spokesman said.

"There is no hint of subversive activity," he said, adding that a "normal switchgear fault" at ESCOM's Robinson depot on the West Rand had caused the failure. The spokesman said a fault-breaker at the depot had tripped while Escom workers were trying to rectify a fault. This had affected the power supply to a number of railway substations. It was unlikely that homes or industries would have been affected by the fault, he said. Power had been restored and ESCOM workers were fixing the original fault.

Commentary Examines OAU Summit in Addis Ababa

MB251133 Johannesburg International Service in English
0630 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Station commentary: "The Real Task of the OAU"]

[Text] At its summit meeting which ended in Addis Ababa on Saturday, the OAU spent as much time discussing South Africa

as on saving the rest of the continent from economic catastrophe. This is despite that South Africa is not only one of the few African countreis totally independent of foreign aid, but also possibly the only one where democracy is being broadened at present. A resolution adopted at the summit acknowledges that agriculture, the mainstay of African economies, has deteriorated rapidly in recent years. This deterioration, which another OAU document says has left 150 million people facing food shortages, has two faces. The better known of these in the Western world is the emaciated figure of a starving African child, but the other is a steady decline among about half of the OAU's 60 member states from food self-sufficiency 10 years ago to reliance on food aid. One of the main cause of this was the fact that Africa's food output in recent years grew as little as half the rate of the population expansion. This means a losing battle to feed its 450 million people unless the OAU can rid itself of its preoccupation with political issues that can do little to improve Africa's lot and address real problems such as poverty and scientific farming methods, education, and training, health and the curbing of its unacceptably high birth rate.

Because of its intimate knowledge of African conditions, South Africa can, in fact, do much to assist in many of these areas. The republic has often indicated that such assistance is available to any country willing to grasp its hand of friendship. But the OAU's vendetta rules out such hopes. What that organization is insisting on is universal suffrage leading to majority rule in South Africa, even though most of its member countries are one-party states or military dictatorships with far fewer democratic freedoms than South Africa. In many, the present governments assumed power in a military coup, and no elections have been held for years. Far from having a universal suffrage, what they seem to have is universal suffering.

South Africa, by contrast, can feed its own population without outside aid and pays for whatever foodstuffs it might have to import. Moreover, it is presently working out a fair political system to accommodate the aspirations of all groups, white, brown, and black in its multi-ethnic society without domination of one by another. In this, no positive contribution can be made by pressure from the outside world and support by the OAU for the radical organization working for the overthrow of the South African Government.

SWAZILAND

Prime Minister Bhekimpi Begins Visit to Taipei

MB240547 Mbabane Domestic Service in Siswati
600 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, has arrived in Taipei, China. He was met at the airport by the prime minister of China, the minister for foreign affairs, two Chinese members of parliament, and two Swazi members of parliament, Mr Phenyane Mamba and Mr Ephraim Magagula, who were already in China.

During their meeting at the airport, the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi and his Chinese counterpart held brief talks. Also present was contingent of soldiers and police who were saluted by our prime minister.

Yesterday, while in Johannesburg en route to China, Prince Bhekimpi held talks with the Chinese ambassador to South Africa on the hardships brought about by the world recession. Prince Bhekimpi also pointed out that another factor contributing to the world recession was politics. Both prime ministers agreed that there must be cooperation in order for there to be development. The prime minister told the Chinese ambassador to Swaziland that our country has made a ruling that people should return to the rural areas and farm instead of hanging around in towns broke. He said it would be very nice if China supported this ruling and also implemented it in China since these two countries are friends. The Chinese ambassador said he hoped that the cooperation that exists between Swaziland and China will go from strength to strength.

Mozambican Refugees Granted Asylum Exceed 2,000

MB250823 Mbabane Domestic Service in Siswati
0500 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Reports received from the office responsible for the adminstration of refugee affairs in Swaziland indicate that in the past 3-month period, 932 Mozambican refugees have been admitted and registered with the kingdom's authorities. This means that the number of Mozambican refugees resident in Swaziland now exceeds 2,000. The July statistics showed that 310 Mozambican refugees were granted asylum, while in the month of June, 344 were granted similar status. Some other refugees arrived in Swaziland in May this year. Mr Vincent Matsebula, one of the secretaries in the office for administration of refugee affairs, informed the Swaziland Broadcasting Service that all the refugees granted asylum are accommodated at the Ndzevane resettlement camp. The reception center for refugees is located at Malindza. Last week, a primary school in Mhlume donated clothing to the refugees. The head teacher of the school, Mr Sipho Nkambule, presented the donation at Malindza.

ZIMBABWE

Assessment of Leaders' Property Declarations Under Way

MB251141 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] The minister of state for political affairs and coordination of cooperatives, Comrade Maurice Nyagumbo, has announced that all official forms requiring a declaration of properties owned by government leaders have been returned and assessment is under way. Comrade Nyagumbo was referrring to the implementation of the leadership code, which will not allow any leader to have more than 50 acres of land, including supermarkets and hotels. He disclosed that the implementation will affect the government ministers, members of the politburo, and all members of the ZANU-PF Central Committee.